MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

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Editorial.

FEBRUARY ON THE FARM.

If the weather we have had in January should continue in this month, there are many farm operations that can be pushed on with considerable vigor. Hauling out and spreading manure suggests itself as among the most important. What splendid weather for that. And then what an opportunity for cutting bushes upon the pastures and clearing up generally. Every live farmer has no doubt taken advantage of the absence of snow to do much of this kind of work that is always crowded out in the hurry of spring. Not a few have taken the opportunity to plough in the absence of frost from the ground. It is all the more important to get on with all the work that it is possible to do, for every observing farmer knows that such a mild and open winter is very often followed by a late and backward spring.

But we cannot calculate on such weather much longer. All these unusual seasons have their compensations, and it will be strange if the balance of the winter is not severe. At least the icemen hope so, and the farmer is generally prepared for it.

Of course the woodpile is to be considered. It will not do in the hurry of the spring and summer to have to stop other work to get up wood to keep the pot boiling. We all know that.

And then the care of stock will occupy a good deal of time. Cattle need careful looking after. They need good shelter and abundance of wholesome food. They need to be kept clean and tidy. They need frequent and thorough carding. They need a frequent change of food, and it requires some study to ascertain their wants and to be able to supply them.

If a farmer has a taste for poultry he can make a good thing of them by a little extra care in their management at this season of the year. The farm is the place to raise poultry to advantage, for, notwithstanding the fact that they are at times a little troublesome and mischievous, they no doubt do an immense deal of good that they do not get full credit for. They destroy a vast number of injurious insects with which the place would be almost overrun without them. We sometimes think they almost earn their living by the amount of good they do, and we think they ought to have the credit of it. We do not now speak of a small flock to be found upon every farm, when we suggest that a farmer will do well to devote more time and attention to them. We mean to suggest that the care of poultry at this season of the year is capable of being made a sort of specialty of, and that as a specialty, it may be made of sufficient consequence to occupy a good deal of time as a means of profit. With suitable houses a large number of hens can be carried through the winter and made to pay well for all the time and attention they require. With proper attention they will lay well in winter. Indeed, if managed properly they cannot help laying, and if they do not lay it is evidence enough that there is something wrong in their feeding and treatment.

Every farmer ought to have something that he is especially interested in. Something that excites his mind and thought, something that leads him to study and plan and contrive. Near the city it may be something in the shape of market gardening, or fruit or other winter employment, but at a distance from market, something else may as well come in to take the place of such occupations, and the raising and care of poultry is by no means to be overlooked.

One of the delightful features of farm life is that it opens so many avenues of interesting employment both for mind and body. There is no need of a man's falling into the routine of dull and drudging labor, of living merely from hand to mouth, where there are so many and so profitable branches of investigation and experiment within the farmer's reach. When the mind is once fully interested in some particular branch of pursuit, labor itself becomes the highest pleasure. The time, instead of hanging heavily as it does upon the idle and indolent mind, seems all too short. Nothing connected with it becomes tedious or dull or uninteresting.

Now the active mind will seek something on which to exert itself, and if it is something that can have the element of profit in it, so much the better. If there is anything better than poultry, if the breeding of fine stock or sheep or any other class of animals offers more attractions, then we should say, go into that. Do what you have a taste and a fancy for, only let it be something worthy of your time and your thought.

Of course every intelligent man will read at this season of the year, and if there is a good farmers' club accessible, do not fail to be there. Winter is the time for study and planning, for head and brain work, and every man ought to do his proportion of it.

VICK'S CATALOGUE.

A copy of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide for 1870, has reached our table in all its freshness and beauty. It contains a vast amount of useful information upon the varieties and the culture of flowers. Whoever wants to know all about the subject of floriculture, let him write to James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y.

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

It is very important that the fowl house should be dry, for if fowls are compelled to roost in a damp, cold house, they are seldom free from disease. It makes but little difference about the style or form of this house, provided it is kept scrupulously clean and dry and free from draughts of cold air.

The nesting places, however, are a matter of considerable importance. The common plan of putting them up in rows on shelves, like pigeon holes in a counting room, is one of the worst possible, for being crowded together, the nests cannot be readily cleaned. When the hens are sitting, they swarm with fleas and other parasites to such an extent that the fowls have no peace or rest in them, and so get irritable, and leave or break their eggs.

Besides, there is another objection to their being all alike, and that is, that the hens are apt to mistake one nest for another, and sitting hen will often go into the next box and leave her eggs for so many hours that they are destroyed.

The best nesting places are those that are perfectly distinct from each other, and that admit of being taken out and cleaned thoroughly when the hen has done sitting.

A round basket is very good, and it may stand in the fowl house itself or in any adjoining shed or building. This basket should be half filled with coal ashes or loose earth, with a covering of short soft straw. This is readily hollowed into a nest, and is much better than any large quantity of straw or hay on a flat board bottom.

When a hen is sitting in one of these baskets, she can at any time be covered over with a coop, so as to prevent other hens from going into the same nest to lay, which will often lead to fighting and the destruction of the eggs. As soon as the chickens are hatched, the basket should be removed, and the straw and ashes or mould thrown away, and the basket washed so as to destroy the fleas, &c., with which it is most likely to be infested.

Where the object is to raise early chickens, they should come out in March or April, but if the object is merely to keep along a stock of hens for eggs, to keep good the supply, it is less trouble to have them hatch as late as May or June.

It is always better to let a hen sit in the same nest in which she has been in the habit of laying. There is almost always trouble and uncertainty in getting a hen to sit steadily in a strange nest.

When a hen becomes broody or wants to sit, she remains on the nest and shows her desire by a clucking noise which she makes instead of her regular notes. To make sure that she is ready to sit steadily, it is usual to give her two or three nest eggs to sit on for a day or two. If she is found to sit well, the eggs which it is designed to give her to hatch, should be placed in the nest when she leaves it to feed, and the nest eggs taken away. The day on which the eggs are given to her should be carefully noted down, and if convenient two hens should be set the same day for a reason soon to be presented. The eggs for setting should be as fresh as possible, for if as many as fifteen or twenty days old, they do not hatch so readily as when fresher. If it is desirable to get eggs from a distance for the sake of changing the breed or the strain of blood, they will hatch none the worse provided they are properly packed in a basket with plenty of hay which is tightly pressed down, so as to prevent them from shaking against each other. But the success will depend a good deal upon the packing and the manner of transportation.

It is never well to put too many eggs under a sitting hen. All should be covered not merely by her feathers but by the naked skin of her breast. Thirteen is quite enough for a good sized hen, even in the warm weather of late spring. The sitting hen should be well fed when she comes off her nest, and barley is perhaps the best food for her, as much of it as she will eat. She should also have a heap of dry ashes or dust to roll in, so as to enable her to get rid of fleas.

We shall have something more to say of the proper management at this period, in our next.

DEVON HERD BOOK.

We have received from Horace M. Sessions, Esq., editor of the American Devon Herd Book, a circular, stating that the third volume of that work will be published early in the year 1871, or as soon as a sufficient number of pedigrees are furnished to make it an object. Pedigrees should be sent to Mr. Sessions, at South Wilbraham, Mass., with $1.00 each for recording.

The publication of the third volume will be delayed till at least five hundred pedigrees are received for record. Devon breeders will do well therefore, to take notice and act accordingly.

MILKING.

Few people are aware of the great difference the mere process of milking makes in the yield of a dairy cow. Many imagine that they are good milkers when they are really very poor ones, so far as the ability to bring a cow to her largest possible yield. To understand how this difference can exist, it must be considered that a large proportion of what a cow gives at any particular milking, is actually secreted during the process of milking. The milk stored up in the milk reservoirs can be drawn by any tolerably skillful milker, but unless the cow and the milker are in sympathy, so to speak, unless the animal is content and satisfied with the milker and the circumstances, the secretion of new supplies during the process of milking will not take place. There is a close and intimate connection between the nervous and secretory systems, and this explains the fact that the cow will often "hold up her milk," as it is termed. It shows also that every milker should strive to be on good terms with the cow he is about to milk. If he is a perfect stranger to her, he should take time to gain her confidence and good will by handling her gently and petting her, or giving her something she is fond of to eat.

We know a milker who can increase the flow of milk more than a quart a week by the mere difference in the mode of milking, and without the slightest change in the food of the animal, and that too notwithstanding the fact that her regular milker is quite as good as the average, and no doubt thinks he knows how to milk as well as anybody.

It is not always fair to judge of the milking qualities of a cow without taking into consideration the question as to who milks her, and how this operation is performed. A poor milker will spoil the reputation of any cow.

THE BRITTANY CATTLE.

So many inquiries have recently been made in regard to the Brittany cattle that we take the opportunity to present the following results of a very careful set of experiments conducted by a Mr. Gape in Scotland, and reported in the *Scottish Farmer*, a journal of high authority in stock matters. These experiments were undertaken expressly to test the Comparative Merits of Different Breeds of Cattle as Cream Producers, and they appear to have been conducted fairly, and to present the facts as they actually appeared in the results of the trial.

The Bretons imported into this country a year ago last June, by Mr. Flint, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, have fully justified the expectations with regard to them as butter cows. Of the herd that went to Westboro', one cow was sold to Mr. William Knowlton, of Upton, and the rest, four cows and a bull, are still owned by Mr. Flint. No careful trial of their butter qualities has as yet been made, simply because it was not convenient to keep their milk separate from that of the other cows, but that the milk of the Bretons imparts a high and delicate flavor to the butter is clearly manifest. They are butter cows and as such they rank very high but they also give a good quantity in proportion to their size, and the small quantity of food they require.

The Bretons are remarka bly docile, gentle and quiet, well calculated for the family pets which they are, and very beautiful.

It will be seen that in the following experiments, the Bretons lead in every instance, and as butter cows they always will. Mr. Gape says:

Within the last few years, owing to the high prices obtained for butter, etc., in the neighborhood of our large towns, it has become a matter of importance that strict and careful attention should be given to the dairy produce of the farm; and I was therefore induced to undertake a series of experiments upon the various breeds of milch cattle generally kept in this country, with the view of ascertaining their comparative value as cream producers upon different descriptions of food; and after three years of careful investigation, I beg to lay the result of my labors before the public for the benefit of my brother farmers and others interested in the subject.

The results were obtained by the aid of the *ordinary* cream test glasses, three in number, and checked by one made specially for me by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, and carefully graduated to hundredths.

In the first experiment the cows were grazed during the day, having hay and chaff only morning and evening.

EXPERIMENT 1.

Breed.	Mean Temperature.	Percentage of Cream.
Pure Shorthorns	52 deg.	15.22
" Ayrshire	54	13.47
" Devon	50	14.87
" Channel Islands	53	16.65
Cross from Channel Islands and Shorthorn	49 deg.	17.92
Pure Brittany	52	19.27

In the next experiment (where the breeds are placed in their order of merit,) each cow had in addition one pound of linseed cake per diem.

EXPERIMENT 2.

Breed.	Mean Temperature.	Percentage of Cream.
Brittany	46 deg.	20.00
Channel Islands	51	18.98
Cross Breed	53	18.21
Shorthorn	50	16.02
Devon	49	15.31
Ayrshire	53	14.14

In experiment 3, each cow had, in addition to grass, a fair allowance of chaff, with one quart of brewer's grains, and one measure of Thorley's condimental food daily.

EXPERIMENT 3.

Breed.	Mean Temperature.	Percentage of Cream.
Brittany	50 deg.	20.70
Channel Islands	49	18.82
Cross Breed	50	18.24
Shorthorns	51	16.09
Devon	52	16.07
Ayrshire	53	14.36

In the following trial each cow had the same food as in the last, except that 1 lb. of Freeman & Harden's Royal Patent Cake was substituted for Thorley's food.

EXPERIMENT 4.

Breed.	Mean Temperature.	Percentage of cream.
Brittany	56 deg.	21.00
Channel Islands	53	20.00
Cross Breed	48	19.05
Shorthorns	50	17.39
Devon	53	16.09
Ayrshire	51	13.90

For the fifth experiment 1 lb. of palm nut meal, (from Messrs. Smith, of Liverpool,) was substituted for the cake; in other respects the food was the same as in No. 3.

EXPERIMENT 5.

Breed.	Mean Temperature.	Percentage of Cream.
Brittany	52 deg.	21.50
Channel Islands	53	19.08
Cross Breed	52	18.60
Shorthorns	50	18.58
Devon	51	17.00
Ayrshire	54	14.84

From the two last experiments it will be seen that the cows lowest in the scale as cream producers show a greater improvement when fed upon a material containing much fatty matter (palm meal containing upwards of 25 per cent. of fat,) than upon food consisting of little fat, but much albuminous matter, while the reverse is observed in the breeds higher up the scale.

In the foregoing experiments three trials were made at each time, and each experiment repeated three times, over a space of three years, (the trials being made shortly after each calving,) and the *same* animals employed in all the experiments except the last year, when two of the cows proved not in calf. The figures, therefore, are a fair average of the animals I had under trial, and are the results of nearly 270 examinations.

The only remark we have to make is in regard to the low temperature at which the milk was set. No reason is stated as to why it was kept so low. We should feel confident of obtaining a higher percentage of cream at a higher temperature, as high at least as 58 deg. to 62 deg., but as all the milk in the trials was kept low, the comparison is perhaps equally apparent. We should say the temperature was too low in all the trials.

BLANKETING HORSES.

The Canada *Farmer* says:—The blanket should not be used upon a horse at all in winter, unless it is used faithfully. The trouble arises in this way; When a team has been driven a few miles to market, or the same distance for pleasure, blankets or robes are put on, but when drawing logs to the saw mill or doing other heavy work, they are made to haul large loads a mile or two and return at a brisk trot and then stand uncovered till another load is put on." In this way the horses are suddenly cooled off, and the succeeding day finds them sick and unable to labor for sometime, if not ruined entirely. Blanketing at one time and omitting it at another is worse than affording no protection at all.

Questions & Answers.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Please inform me where the Agricultural College is situated that was advertised in the *Ploughman* a short time ago. As I am not where I can see the back numbers, I think of no other way of finding out about the College than this. Please write stating where it is.

Very truly yours, D. N. P.

East Greenwich, Jan. 19, 1870.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College is located at Amherst, Mass., a mile north of Amherst College, or fifteen minutes walk from the village. Its situation is one of the most beautiful and healthful in the State, and the course of study is one of the most useful and valuable ever yet adopted in any institution.

The expense of the College course is light, compared with that at any other college, and the tuition equally good.

The New London and Northern railroad, which connects with the Boston and Albany road at Palmer, and with the Vermont and Massachusetts road at Grout's Corner, runs through Amherst.—[Ed.

RAIN WATER.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I would like to inquire through the columns of the *Ploughman*, if it would be injurious to cattle to drink water caught from the roof of a building, and kept for use in a cistern made tight by the use of Rosendale cement? Will you please answer and oblige

A YOUNG FARMER.

We should say not. Soft water is the best for stock, and the fact of the water being retained in a cemented cistern, could not render it impure. If it stood there too long and became stagnant it would be objectionable, but while fresh and free from impurities it would be good.—[Ed.

Correspondence.

ABOUT THE CRICKET.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I read with pleasure the correspondence of B. F. Cutter, of Pelham, a "Naturalist," in regard to the cricket. I know that he has the talent and ear combined to appreciate music. I know, too, that he has the reputation of being a close observer of the habits of common insects, and I think the result of his observations would be read with interest by the patrons of the *Ploughman*.

Jan. 15, 1870. DANVERS.

ABORTION IN COWS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

There has been considerable said in the *Ploughman* about Abortion in Cows. We have been very much troubled in this region for the past year in this respect, and there has been much difficulty, in some herds, about securing calves, where bulls have been continually with the cows.

W. B. KIMBALL.

Enfield, Mass., Jan. 13, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

WEST NEWBURY, Jan. 21, 1870.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The above important subject was before the Farmers' Club in this place, Thursday evening, January 20th. Many pastures in Essex county have been constantly fed by cattle for more than a hundred years, without any other dressing than what the cattle leave during the day, as they are generally taken up nights. The consequence has been that it now takes five acres to a head, instead of two acres as formerly. With the valuation at from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per acre for taxes, interest on the value, and repair of fences, it was thought to cost from ten to fifteen dollars per head for five months pasturing. How to bring these pastures to their original fertility, was the great question to solve. Farmers want all the manure they can make for their field lands, and to purchase at eight dollars a cord and haul five miles, would be too expensive. Patent fertilizers were too much adulterated to be trusted. Plaster and ashes on high land would be advantageous, but ashes in sufficient quantities could hardly be obtained, and the question was left undecided. One member spoke of the large quantity of horn shavings constantly carried out of town, which should be purchased by the farmers and used on the land. I think this important step will be taken. When bushes have grown up, it was thought advisable to cut and let them remain on the ground in preference to burning, as they served to protect the grass roots, and gave an early bite in the spring. Quite large white birches were advantageous in this way; in a few years, they would rot, and serve as a top dressing.

Ground hemlocks can be thoroughly destroyed only by cutting up at the roots. Take them as soon as the frost will permit in the spring, and cut one inch or more below the surface. Burning, which has been the practice in this town, only increases the evil, as the seed of the hemlock will never germinate, until artificially heated, or passed through birds. If burned at all, they should be carried away or put into a pile. By burning on the pasture, in a few years, you would have *ten* where there was but *one* before.

In ploughing pastures one member recommended doing the work in the roughest manner, turning part, rooting part, and leaving part unturned. Sow a little seed, dress, if possible, and let the rains do the harrowing. It does better than to turn a smooth furrow.

Pastures covered with moss, was evidence that the land was returning to its primeval state, as moss was the first vegetable production.

The next question before the Club is, "Which is the best farmer, the one that makes the most money, without regard to improvements, or the one who gets a living, and increases the fertility of the soil?"

MILKING COWS.

It is common, because convenient, in this country to milk cows but twice a day, morning and evening. But it is contended that more milk will be obtained by milking three times a day as the French people do, or even more than that. It is said cows left to their own choice will feed four times a day, and therefore it is argued that they should be milked an equal number of times. It may be true that frequent milking will induce a greater flow of milk, though the consequence would be need of greater feed or a permanent injury to the animal.

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE FARMING INTERESTS.

LABOR ABROAD AND AT HOME.

BY R. GOODMAN, ESQ., OF LENOX.

There is no question that underlies our whole national prosperity like that of the labor question, which is seeking a solution by co-operative associations, strikes and shifting from East to West. We are a nation of workers, and labor with hands has has been made honorable by all classes, having been compelled in the settlement of the country to work; and the early history of New England shows that noble as well as peasant, gentleman and slave dug the soil, built cabins, and shared the hardships of pioneer life. As a general thing, labor with us has received its reward, and for several years past the mechanic's wages have been trebled, the apprentice's doubled, the farm laborers paid at least twice as much as before the war, and cooks, maids, and indoor servants have had their emoluments correspondingly increased. Of course, as war prices come off, as goods are purchased more cheaply, as the clothes, boots and shoes lessen in price, as the farmer's potatoes, beef and grain shrink in value at the markets, the laborer's wages must be proportionately reduced, and every account from the West, where corn and wheat are waiting buyers and the merchants find their purchasers hold back until the crops are sold, shows that clerks are being discharged, wages reduced and a partial stagnation of business existing, almost equal to that of 1857.

All classes of laborers have got to yield to this change of circumstances, just as the employers gave way to increase of wages when we were in the full tide of prosperity. "Striking" wont do any good when there are no means to pay increased wages with. No use of hitting a man when he is down.—Cooperation in business, that is, letting the employees share in the profits of the business, is the true means of equalizing things and preventing strikes, for no one is rude enough to strike himself; but that arrangement of all affairs is a good way off, though it works well when faithfully tried, as in the Tribune office, New York, the Greenville carriage factory, and other large institutions. But whilst a lower rate of wages is unavoidable for some years to come, and with that reduction even, less extravagance among all classes, and we hope a more rigid economy in the management of our public affairs, though it don't yet manifest itself in our State Legislatures, there is no reason to apprehend anything like an opposition; the discussion of questions of material interest to manufacturers; and of several amendments and changes in the constitution of the association, the most important being such changes in the name and plan of operations as will include manufacturers of cotton, silk, flax and hemp. The name proposed to be substituted is, "The Textile Manufacturers' Association of the West and South," in accordance with joint resolutions adopted at the annual exposition held in Cincinnati. Manufacturers and producers of staples interested are cordially invited to be present and take part in the discussions and deliberations.

GEO. S. BOWEN, *President.*

JESSE MCALISTER, *Secretary.*

Chicago, Jan. 25th, 1870.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

Figures, they say, won't lie. There may be some doubt of the truth of this; but it is safe to say that a farm account, well kept, will tell a vast amount of truth about how you stand with the world and with the farm itself. Now is the time to consult its columns, foot up the account, and ponder over its lessons. What would become of the master of a ship if he failed to take and keep his reckoning? No man can hope to get on well who neglects to keep accounts; so draw up the table before the blazing fire, and figure up a little. How much do you owe and to whom is it due? That's the column. Who owes you and how much? That's another. Debt and credit; square it up and see how it looks. Ah, these books tell a pretty plain story! Now let us take an account of stock. It's no use to cheat ourselves. Don't mark it up too high. Old Dobbin is worth more to you than to anybody else, 'cause he's at home, but set him down at his cash value. Old Brindle is a good milker, and cows in order are ready money now-a-days; but what would she bring at auction? Can't you manage to pay off that mortgage? It's a terrible load round a man's neck, and I advise you to keep digging at it till it is wiped off. Let it grow less and less every year.—*Old Farmer's Almanac.*

COUNTRY ROADS.

"This is a great country for railroads, but you have execrable common roads," said an English traveller. Americans who have travelled in Ireland come home amazed and delighted with the common roads of that island. So great is the difference between those and ours that a jaunting car, a very pleasant and commodious vehicle, could not be used here at all, whereas there one horse draws six persons in it. We have the reputation of making the strongest carriages in the world, and doubtless we deserve it, for a road wagon must be well made here, or it would not last a season through.

Yet it has been demonstrated that good roads cost less than poor ones; the first cost is greater, but the repairs are far more cheaply done, and fewer horses are required for service.

In France, according to an article in Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine, there were in 1835 forty-five thousand miles of highway, on which merchandize was transported at the yearly cost of ninety millions of dollars. But competent French engineers estimated at that time that at least one-third of this amount, or thirty millions of dollars, could be saved by keeping the roads in the best possible condition. A practical test is cited, in the case of the postroad between Tours and Caen,—"a length of about one hundred and fifty miles, which in 1836 was announced in an official report as being in so bad a state that without a special credit of ten thousand dollars, and a great additional provision of materials, there was danger that it would become impassable. In January, 1837, its reconstruction was commenced.

In August, 1838, it was reported to be in a very good and constantly improving state. In 1834, the mail had always required five horses, and in one year eleven were lost by overwork. In 1838 the number of horses were reduced to three. In 1841 only two were required of middling quality, and none were lost from overwork. In 1839 a lighter class of conveyances than that formerly employed was introduced, carrying nine passengers, drawn by one horse at between seven and eight miles an hour. The expenses of maintainance in 1837, were for materials, $2900; labor, $2500; total, $5400. In 1841 they were for materials, $810; for labor, $2200; total, $3010. It will thus seen that while the expense for labor remained nearly the same, the cost of materials diminished more than two-thirds."

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest will be held at the Tremont House, in this city, on Thursday, February 17th, 1870, at ten o'clock A. M. The business to be transacted will be the election of officers for the ensuing year; the consideration of propositions for the location of the next annual exposition; the discussion of questions of material interest to manufacturers; and of several amendments and changes in the constitution of the association, the most important being such changes in the name and plan of operations as will include manufacturers of cotton, silk, flax and hemp. The name proposed to be substituted is, "The Textile Manufacturers' Association of the West and South," in accordance with joint resolutions adopted at the annual exposition held in Cincinnati. Manufacturers and producers of staples interested are cordially invited to be present and take part in the discussions and deliberations.

GEO. S. BOWEN, *President.*

JESSE MCALISTER, *Secretary.*

Chicago, Jan. 25th, 1870.

The Dairy.

SHOULD MILK OR CREAM BE CHURNED?

There seems to be a diversity of opinion on this point, especially in dairies where the churning is performed by other than manual labor. The trouble involved in keeping so many milk pans clean, attending to the proper manipulation and skimming of the milk, in order to obtain all the cream that it can be made to produce, and the watching of the cream when put into jars, in order to seize the right moment when it should be churned, is avoided where the whole milk is churned. In Ireland, Holland, and some parts of Scotland, it is a very common practice to churn the whole milk, especially in summer. But such a course of procedure, though it may result in obtaining a somewhat larger yield of butter, does so at the expense of its quality, and is not to be recommended to first class dairies, where a reputation for producing a very superior article of butter makes the price go much beyond what it would otherwise realize. Butter made from whole milk must of necessity contain more or less of casein, which increases its weight and gives it a cheesy flavor that is by no means pleasant, and besides it will not keep well even under the best management. Where the whole milk is churned, it is usual to put the whole mess of one milking together in one large vessel, or vat, and as soon as it turns in the least degree sour, to churn it. Sometimes the morning's mess will get a sufficient degree of acidity as soon as that of the night before, when both may be churned together; but in no case can fresh milk thus be added, except at a loss. It is usual to get the milk up to a temperature of 68 degs. to 70 degs., even a little higher sometimes. Where large quantities of butter are to be made at one dairy, merely to be packed in firkins at once, and sold as ordinary commercial butter, a great saving of expense, together with a corresponding reduction, however, in the price realized by the article, undoubtedly accrue from churning the whole milk only. But there is enough of such butter already in our markets, if not too much, and what is wanted is a really nice, sound sweet butter, full of rich aroma and of good color, which can only be obtained from cream that has been raised quickly from pure sweet milk, carefully skimmed off, and churned at just the right time, at the right degree of temperature, then worked just right, which we define to be as little as possible, so that the buttermilk is entirely got rid of, the best and finest Goderich salt used to flavor it and then to be sent at once to a market, or put away in small tubs of well seasoned, sweet hard wood.—*Canada Farmer.*

EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING COWS

In the correspondence of the *Ohio Farmer* occurs the following: "I have had twenty-five cows to milk, and found timothy and wild grass the best. To feed in winter, use shorts, ground oats, shorts and corn meal; shorts make more milk than clear meal; oats ground do better than either; but corn meal with shorts make richer milk, but no more of it. I have fed potatoes largely; they do tolerably well, but milk a day or two old getstrong. Rata baga turnips and carrots would not do for me to make butter from the milk, but of all the roots I ever tried, sugar beet is the best. I heard pumpkins were good to make milk and tried them. I had twelve milkers. I divided them; fed six with pumpkins three weeks, and all run on grass alike. Those that had pumpkins gave not a gill more milk than the others, but I believe it was a little richer.

The Sheepfold.

SHEEP IN EARLY WINTER.

If sheep are worth wintering at all—and the present panic among sheep men indicates that they are not—they should have very much better care in early winter than farmers are in the habit of bestowing. Wintering sheep to make them live only, is not attended with profit, let prices rule high or low, and at no time will good management tell with such marked effect as at this season of the year. Sheep are commonly neglected more in early winter than any other class of farm stock, as they are the very last taken from the pasture.

Any sensible man knows that after fresh growing nutritious feed has been killed and nothing is left but the old tore for them to subsist upon, there must be a decline in flesh, and if sheep go into winter in a declining state, the result is a demand for extra feed and care during the remaining part of winter, and a light yield of wool when the clip is taken. The exposure to cold storms has also its serious effects by deadening the vital energy. While the sheep is thriving, the wool grows rapidly; when the sheep is declining, the growth is checked. If kept fat through the season a large fleece is shown, if thin, a light one.

We would not advocate taking the sheep from the fields and confining them in yards or sheds, except in times of cold severe storms, until the ground freezes up, and winter sets in for a dead certainty, but they should have grain every day from the time feed begins to fail until grass has a good start in the spring.

It is not the large quantity of grain given sheep that makes them do well, but giving it at the right time. We should rather our sheep would have a gill of corn or oats per day, from the middle of November until April, than a pint per day from January first to June.—*Ohio Farmer.*

CARTING MANURE IN THE FALL.

Our springs are often so wet that the planting season is crowded into a very few days, and it greatly helps the hurried labors of seed sowing to have the manure upon the ground. Some of our best farmers cart out the most of their summer made manure in the fall and early winter, and if the heaps are properly protected the value of the manure will be increased. The advantage of making manure under cover is not that it is kept from moisture, but that the degree of moisture can be regulated, there being neither too much nor too little in any part of the mass. The compost heap needs water to regulate its fermentation. If it can be so constructed that it will receive just water enough, and so that the surface will not dry, nothing will be lost. The heaps should have six or eight cords of manure each, should be made four or five feet high, well trodden down, with sides sloping at an angle of forty-five degrees, to shed a part of the rain, and the top and sides should be covered with a few inches of surface soil or muck. The fermentation will go on through the winter, and when the compost is forked over in the spring previous to spreading, as it should be, it will be found very "short" and better than if it had lain in the open yard all winter. Most farmers have not room enough in their cellar and yards to store all the manure their stock is capable of making, and it is a great advantage to clean out all their accumulations in autumn, as well as spring, and furnish a new supply of muck, loam or straw, for the winter. A much larger quantity of manure is made by this course. If concentrated manures are used in addition to those made upon the place, they may often be mixed with the yard manure in these compost heaps with good results. The danger of burning the seed, which so often occurs when these artificial manures are applied in the hill in the undiluted state, would be avoided, and if the combined manure be used for spring grain a more even distribution is effected.—*American Agriculturist.*

Stock Department.

FEEDING CATTLE.

The *Scottish Farmer* has contained, of late, several articles on this subject. The following is from a recent number of that journal:

The point referred to in the conclusion of our last article—A Few Words About Cattle, namely, the quantity of food which should be supplied to the animal—naturally raises the question, should the stock have certain determinate quantities given them daily, or should they be allowed to eat as much as they like? In other words, is it a fact that the more an animal eats, the more will be got out of him? The whole point turns upon the question, will all the food taken by an animal of its own free will be assimilated? This question involves so many points, chiefly physiological, that it is by no means easy to answer. Reasoning from analogy, we might be inclined to say that an animal may be safely left to eat as much as he pleases, as will leave off as soon as he is satisfied. But it is by no means so clear that this "point of satiation," so to call it, is that up to which the food taken will be usefully assimilated in the body of the animal.

The probability is it would be more beneficial for the animal to stop at this side of satiation, than to go up to, or even near, it; for we know—at all events, it is considered—in the case of ourselves, that it is much better to rise from a meal with a slight appetite, than to go on eating till all appetite is gone, and satiation sets in. We confess there is no small difficulty surrounding the question under consideration. For if we allow that it is the safest plan not to allow the animal to eat until he is satiated, we shall of necessity be compelled to stop the supply of food at a certain point. Now that point may not be the right one; in fact, be just the point at which loss is sustained in stopping the supplies. The happy point is, we admit, difficult to hit; although it is satisfactory to know that a judicious observer will soon learn the habits of the animals under his care and know how much to give, and when to stop.

One point is very clear to our minds, and that is, that the animal should have his food taken from him the moment he is observed no longer to eat it with heartiness, but to commence to snuff at it and literally turn up his nose at it. Our readers who know about cattle will know what we mean, even if the words we use do not clearly indicate our meaning. If the food given to an animal is eaten off at once, and with apparent zest, the chances are that the food is going the right way to be assimilated. These remarks evidently point to the greater importance of the system of feeding stock by giving determinate quantities of food, rather than the plan of allowing them to take as much as they choose. They also indicate this, that more care will have to be taken by the feeder by the plan of "portioning" out food than will be required in the other, a greater demand made upon his powers of observation and his patient and kindly supervision. But these are precisely the characteristics which go far to ensure success in feeding, a success which is shadowed forth in the proverb—"The eye of the master fatteneth the ox."

Where stock is fed in stalls it is of essential importance to secure good ventilation, while as equable a temperature is to be maintained as possible, or can be obtained, that the temperature should be moderate in degree, not so high as to cause the animal to perspire. It should be remembered that the change from the open pastures to the closed house is a very great one, and is likely to cause in the animal abnormal changes, through the abnormal circumstances in which it is placed. Over perspiration will be one of these results; and, if possible, should be carefully avoided, for it is unquestionably injurious to fattening stock. Much of the evil arising from undue perspiration, may be obviated by keeping the body of the animal perfectly clean. To this end the curry comb and the straw wisp should be frequently used.

PROPERLY FEEDING FARM STOCK.

A correspondent in Erie county writes us, alluding to one of John Johnston's hints on the keeping of farm stock, to which, as published in this paper some years ago, he says he owes much of the success he has since attained: "When an animal does not gain in size or weight, you lose all the feed it consumes, or, at best, gain nothing. When cows are poorly kept, they barely pay their keeping, rendering no profit to the owner.—Acting on this hint," he adds, "I have increased the yield of cheese per cow from 300 pounds to 475 pounds, on an average annually—which is 175 pounds, or more than fifty per cent gain. This was done by feeding meal, rather freely, some of my neighbors think, for I feed more than all of them combined. In 1865, I fed 700 pounds of the best corn meal per cow, costing $14 23, while the average price of cheese as sold was 25 cents—equal to a net gain of over $11 per cow in those years. In 1864, we did very much better, as cheese sold very high. You will see by this that I think meal does not "hurt a cow," and as to turning off old cows, let me say: "Keep the old cow farrow; feed her eight quarts of the best meal daily and milk her, and in the spring she will sell for enough to buy a young cow, and will have given milk enough to pay for the meal. And this meal feeding does increase the manure heap, which is the farmer's chief source of permanent prosperity; not the least of its advantages, though not included in the figures I have given."

Our correspondent shows that he has not read, as so many do, without thought, and without making any attempt to apply the principles inculcated, to his own practice. If he can get oil cake, conveniently, he may find that he can do still more at feeding, to advantage, and ultimately add as much to his income from other sources, as he has already done to that derived from his sales of cheese.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY.

Feed your poultry on raw onions chopped fine, mixed with other food, about twice a week. It is better than a dozen cures for chicken cholera. Fowls exposed to dampness are apt to be troubled with catarrh, which will run to croup if not attended to. Red pepper mixed with soft feed, fed several times a week, will remove the cold. Pulverized charcoal, given occasionally, is a preventive of putrid affections, to which fowls are very subject. Sitting hens can be cured by putting water in a vessel to the depth of one inch, putting the hen into it, and covering the top of the vessel for twenty-four hours. The vessel should be deep enough to allow the hen to stand. Pulverized chalk administered with softer feed will cure diarrhœa. This disorder is caused by want of variety in food, or by too much green food. Garlic fed once or twice a week is excellent for colds.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

STRAWBERRY BEDS.

A strawberry grower in Illinois, writes the *Prairie Farmer* in favor of careful cultivation of the strawberry ground after the fruiting season is over, and in the fall partially covering the plants as a means of winter protection. A mulch of sand and well rotted manure is deemed beneficial. If properly cultivated and protected each season after fruiting is over, strawberry beds will produce well for several years, avoiding the necessity of replanting as often as is commonly the practice with many.

The Stable.

HOW TO CHOOSE A FAMILY HORSE.

A writer in the London *Spectator* says it need scarcely be said that a carriage horse is not often pleasant for riding, though conversely it may be improved by it. Practically, therefore, a horse is not likely to do more than one thing well. This extends even to its pace. The high action of a good trotter is often accompanied by a slow, r

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1870.

PREMIUMS.

To any person sending us two new subscribers with $5.00, cash in advance, we will forward one copy of **Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary.** New Edition, Revised, 612 pages, the publisher's price of which is $1.90.

To any person sending us seven new subscribers with $17.50, cash in advance, we will forward one copy of **Worcester's celebrated Royal Quarto Dictionary, Illustrated,** 1854 pages, the price of which is $10.00.

For Two New Subscribers.

To any one who will send us two new subscriber with five dollars, we will give any one of the following valuable books, which should be in the hands of every agriculturist.

New Book of Flowers, by Joseph Breck beautifully illustrated, the price of which is $1.75.

Milch Cows and Dairy Farming, by Chas. L. Flint, Secretary Mass. State Board of Agriculture, the retail price of which is $2.50.

Flint's Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants $2.50.

Garden Plants of America, and How to Cultivate them, by Fearing Burr, $2.50.

Cultivation of the Grape, by W. C. Strong, $2.50.

The above are all copiously illustrated and elegantly bound.

For seven subscribers and $17.50, sent by any one person, we will give the four books.

For Three New Subscribers.

We will give any one of the following elegant volumes on Horticulture:

Flowers for the Parlor and Garden, elegantly illustrated, and beautifully printed on fine tinted paper, $3.00.

The Book of Roses, illustrated, containing full instructions how to cultivate—and list of all the principal varieties grown in this country, by Francis Parkman, $3.00.

Garden Flowers. A treatise on the culture of Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Annuals, Herbaceous and Bedding Plants, by Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. with numerous illustrations, $3.00.

Bulbs—A Treatise on Hardy and Tender Bulbs and Tubers, by Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Illustrated, 2.00.

These volumes are all illustrated, printed and bound in the best manner, and both ornamental and useful. To a lady of taste, no present would be more acceptable. We will send the four to any one who will send ten subscribers, and $25.00.

Any person, already a subscriber, who will send us one new subscriber with payment in advance, will receive as premium any one of the following publications for children, for one year:

The Youths' Companion.
The Nursery.
The Student and Schoolmate.
Merry's Museum.

For two new subscribers, with $5.00, cash in advance we will send as premium for one year,

Our Boys and Girls.
The Riverside Magazine.
Our Young Folks.

THE N. E. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the New England Agricultural Society was held at the Meionaon, in this city, on Tuesday last. It was a meeting long to be remembered in the annals of the New England Agricultural Society. The meeting was largely attended by members from every State excepting Maine — the funeral obsequies over the remains of Geo. Peabody, keeping the Maine delegation within the borders of their own State. The meeting was not only largely attended, but was spirited and harmonious. The veteran leaders of the Society, Dr. Loring and Col. Needham, being re-elected with a will which must be highly gratifying to those gentlemen.

The meeting was not opened until nearly eleven o'clock, as the ears on some of the railroads were detained by the heavy snow of the previous night. Dr. Loring, the President, delivered at the opening the grandest speech of all the grand agricultural speeches, which ever fell from his lips. We print it verbatim. We commend for it a careful and studious reading; and we venture the prediction that whoever reads it, will pronounce with us, that it is a valuable addition to our agricultural literature.

Mr. Gage, the veteran Treasurer, was supplanted by Geo. W. Riddle, Esq., of Manchester. This seemed to be the desire of New Hampshire, as she spoke through Gen. Clark, one of her delegates, and the meeting cordially acquiesced. We congratulate Dr. Loring and Col. Needham upon the accession of such a man as Mr. Riddle to their Executive force. Mr. Riddle has been for several years the Treasurer of the New Hampshire State Society, and his labors have been crowned with signal success.

We congratulate the old officers on their re-election; we congratulate Mr. Riddle upon his election as Treasurer, and we congratulate more heartily than all, the New England Society upon its good fortune in being able to rally forth in the new year of 1870, under such well known and highly esteemed standard bearers.

If there is anything besides these officers, necessary to secure success, it is that the Trustees of the Society and the great public stand back of the newly elected executive officers, and second by a hearty co-operation, their plans and their actions. Long may the flag of the New England Agricultural Society float as the evidence of the skill, intelligence and industry of the farmers and mechanics of our beloved New England.

THE SLEIGHING.

If we could only have enough snow to make good sledding and sleighing,—sledding for the farmers who have loads to haul, and sleighing for those who have visits to make and trading to do,—there would be a general feeling of gratitude. Not that people feel ungrateful, by any means, but there is such a thing as having a thing done, when attempted, as it ought to be. Now a very little larger supply of snow would suit all sides, to a dot. There is an excellent flooring of frozen earth for a foundation, and a level depth of light snow has so far been laid; let the one day's good still fall of snow come now, and the thing is completed. Cold weather is helped along much more briskly by the aid of good sleighing. It is the best specific known for a healthy circulation of the blood, for giving brightness to the eyes, sociability to the neighborhood, and a snap to all kinds of traffic. People get together a good deal more when they can move about on runners, and there is no further reason after that to be supplied.

A PRINCE AMONG US.

Prince Arthur has been at the national capital, enjoying himself to the utmost in looking around among republican doings where they influence a continent. He is a comely young man, with open blue eyes, fluffy buff side-whiskers, agreeable manners, and apparent good sense. Minister Thornton has been assiduous in doing the agreeable to him, taking him to the White House, and seeing that no place worthy of his observation escapes him. The Prince remarked the good looks of the ladies attending in the Treasury Department, and dropped a personal compliment for the Secretary. He attended a reception of Mrs. Grant, and afterwards dined at the White House by invitation. There were over two dozen courses, gold plate being conspicuous, and all other expensive rarities being introduced. Yet the Prince does not represent sovereignty, let it be remembered. He comes solely on his personal account, and is simply, the son of his mother. He returned last Saturday to New York, where he has attended several private dinner parties and public balls. He is generally liked for his agreeable manners and conversation.

Just before going to press we learn that Prince Arthur and suite, accompanied by Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister, have engaged rooms at the St. James Hotel, Boston, and are expected to arrive in this city Saturday, February 5. It is probable that they will attend the funeral of George Peabody next Tuesday.

☞ At a meeting held at the hall of A. W. Ross, of Northfield, Mass., Dec 4, 1869, an association was formed under the name of the Northfield Union Auction Sale Association. Officers chosen for the year, and thirty-five members present who joined the association. Since that time, many others have placed their names to the list. We hope to see a flourishing association, one that will give life and credit to old Northfield.

DECREASE OF THE DEBT. Mr. Boutwell's monthly statement on Feb. 1st, reports a decrease of public debt in January of $3,993,-664.39.

HONORS TO GEORGE PEABODY.

The city of Portland has had the honor of being selected as the place of landing of the remains of the departed philanthropist, in his native land. The funeral fleet, consisting of the Monarch, one of the largest and finest ships in the British navy, and the Plymouth, furnished as an escort from our navy, arrived at Portland early last week, where they were received by Admiral Farragut with the vessels sent to meet them. There was a delay of several days before landing the coffin, but the time was occupied in exchanging civilities between the naval officers and the authorities, and in completing the final preparations for surrendering the remains to the charge of the appointed authorities. Meanwhile a large concourse of visitors had assembled at Portland, including the Governor of Maine, the Maine legislature in a body, the committee appointed by the citizens of Peabody, and committees of our own legislature and citizens.

By Saturday all the arrangements were completed, and the ceremonies were conducted in a solemn and impressive manner. At eleven o'clock the coffin was transferred from its resting place on the Monarch to the small steamer Leyden, provided for the purpose. The escort to the shore was formed of two lines of boats of the fleet, each drawn by a tug boat, manned by the crews in uniform, and with oars tossed. Between these lines the Leyden steamed up and the escort was closed by Admiral Farragut and the Captain of the Monarch in separate steamers.

On reaching the wharf the casket was lifted on shore by the sailors, escorted by the marines, and placed on a bier, followed by a procession of the officers of the fleet in full uniform. It was thus carried and deposited in the funeral car prepared for the occasion by the authorities of Portland, and was solemnly placed in the custody of the city, in presence of the Governor, and the various committees assembled.

Captain Commerell, of the Monarch, made a brief address to Governor Chamberlain, in which he said he had been directed by the Queen to show by every means in his power the admiration in which the deceased was held not only by the Queen but by all people of Great Britian. Governor Chamberlain replied in an eloquent address.

A procession was then formed, escorted by a body of military, and marched solemnly through the principal streets to the city hall, where the casket was placed on a catafalque raised in the large hall. The hall was wholly draped in mourning, and being dimly lighted, the whole effect was very solemn and impressive. The remains were then placed in charge of the city government. No formal proceedings were had at the hall. Thousands of people visited the hall on Monday. On Tuesday a procession was formed and escorted the remains to the Boston depot, and the funeral train arrived at Peabody in the afternoon.

The remains were carried to the Peabody Institute where they have lain in state this week. The final obsequies will be performed Tuesday.

CONGRESS.

The debate on the currency question has been the order of the day in the Senate for more than a week, and many of the members have made elaborate speeches. The question is on the more equal distribution of banking currency. An elaborate bill has been introduced in the Senate providing for a national telegraph company, in connection with the post office department. In the House little of interest has transpired except the somewhat personal discussion between Messrs. Dawes and Butler of Massachusetts on the question of the reduction of expenses. Mr. Dawes's speech has excited much attention. The amended tariff bill has been reported from the committee, by which some changes are made. The free list is enlarged, the duty is lowered on tea, coffee and sugar and where it is possible specific duties are substituted for *ad valorem* duties.

The currency bill passed the Senate on Wednesday.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The sessions thus far have been very short. The committees are hard at work on a multitude of public and private matters, preparing bills to come before the Houses. Few matters have been debated thus far, and none of general importance.

FOREIGN NEWS SUMMARY.

The British Parliament opens very soon. The Queen will not be present at the opening.

A great meeting has been held at London to promote emigration to Canada and other British Provinces. The emigrants generally prefer to come to the United States.

The new French ministry have thus far conducted affairs smoothly. The recent excitement in Paris has calmed down. No reduction of the army is to be made, on account of the recent disturbances. The prime minister, in a debate on the abrogation of the English commercial treaty, declared that the government would support the treaty, but approved of full discussion. He was sustained by a vote of 201 to 32.

Freedom of the press has been legalized in France, and offences of the press are to be tried by jury.

The state of affairs in Madrid has undergone no material change. The majority of the Cortes want a monarch, but don't know where the article is to be obtained.

The session of the Ecumenical Council continues at Rome. There is considerable division of opinion as to announcing as a dogma of the church, the infallibility of the Pope. There is strong opposition to it among the members of the Council. The Pope last week visited the American College at Rome where he delivered a sermon, and expressed gratification at the progress of the Church in America. He declared that the Republic of the United States was a republic of intelligence and virtue. He added that the condemnation of the church applied only to licentious infidel revolutionists, who were as dangerous in the United States as in Europe.

On another recent occasion the Pope, according to the telegrams, issued a holy edict against the Fenians, particularly in America and Ireland. He charges that their meetings in secret conclave are dangerous to the peace of society, the welfare of the Church, and the well doing of its members. Not only do they divert minds from the usual spiritual and natural pursuits of life, but they render people liable to be led astray by passion through the influence of designing men.

ROUND THE WORLD.—The Erie Railroad Company have issued a sample for a coupon ticket for a passage round the world, which can be travelled in the wonderfully short time of seventy-eight days. The prices and distances are given as follows:

Boston to New York, nine hours. New York to Buffalo or Cleveland, 625 miles, 24 hours. Cleveland to Chicago, 355 miles, 14 hours. Chicago to Omaha, 490 miles, 23 hours. Omaha to San Francisco, 1950 miles, 93 hours. San Francisco to Yokohama, 4714 miles, 21 days. Yokohama to Hong Kong, 1670 miles, 6 days. Hong Kong to Calcutta, 3500 miles, 14 days. Calcutta to Bombay, 1229 miles, 2 days. Bombay to Cairo, 3600 miles, 12 days. Cairo to Alexandria, 100 miles, 9 hours. Alexandria to Marseilles, 1800 miles, 6 days. Marseilles to Harve 575 miles, 30 hours. Harve to Boston, 3501 miles, 3 days.

☞ One of a very nice pair of horses belonging to Col. Charles Pomeroy, of Northfield, Mass., while his son was riding it in the street, slipped and fell broadside and broke one hind leg off above the gambrel joint.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At Meionaon Hall, (Tremont Temple,) Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

ADDRESS OF DR. LORING.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A HARMONIOUS & PLEASANT GATHERING.

Phonographically Reported Expressly for the Ploughman.

["Official Organ" of the New England Agricultural Society.]

The annual meeting of the New England Agricultural Society was held in Boston, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at the Meionaon, under the Tremont Temple. There was a very good attendance of representative men from all the New England States, with the exception of Maine. For some reason, our friends from the "Dirigo" State were a little backward this time.

At about half past ten o'clock, Dr. Loring, the President of the Society; appeared upon the platform, and after calling the meeting to order, spoke as follows:

Address of President Loring.

Gentlemen,—Before entering upon the business of the morning, I know you will expect me to congratulate you upon the position of the Society at the present time.

I think there is no member of this Association who does not feel that in all its career it has done its duty faithfully towards the agricultural interests of New England, and that its service as an agricultural organization has been successful and useful. I am sure that the last Exhibition, at Portland, was equal in all respects to its predecessors. A manifest improvement had taken place in the quality and condition of the cattle on exhibition. Every man who was present knows that the breeders of horses had seldom come forward with a more admirable representation of their classes of animals; and that in the exhibition of crops, and in the different departments of Mechanic Arts, the exhibition was equally creditable. Even the elements, that seemed to conspire against us, failed to break up the harmony of the show, and gave merely a little refreshing episode, to test the quality of our men, and see how much in earnest they were, and how resolute in the performance of their duty. The Exhibition was, in every respect, a success, and I am satisfied that the labors of the Society to gratify the exhibitors and do justice by them were appreciated, and that great satisfaction has prevailed among those to whom premiums were awarded.

I think, my friends, you will agree with me that the Society has had a good influence upon the agriculture of New England. It has had a vastly larger influence than I ever anticipated when the idea of organizing such an association first entered into my mind. I had before me a vision of a farmers' fraternity, based upon good feeling toward each other, upon a common understanding of the wants of the agricultural community in these six States, and, moreover, upon the desire and expectation that there would be an association of gentlemen here interested in each other's farming, and interested in the agricultural interests of New England. But, gentlemen, it has gone beyond all this, and has stimulated the practical agriculture of these States to an extent I did not expect I know that the farmers of Maine, and the interest in the cattle and horses of that State has been vastly increased by the stimulus of this Society, and that the quality of these animals have been greatly improved. I am sure that the farmers of New Hampshire, whose main business is special agriculture, surrounding the centres of trade in that State, will tell you that this Society has done much to stimulate and enlighten them in their work. I know also that the sheep breeders of Vermont have been encouraged in their endeavors to cross the dark stream upon which they rose that, by the system of this Society; and that what I say here is the great wool growing interest of this country, resulting, as it does, substantially, in their hands, has been encouraged and sustained by us, to their advantage, through the depth of the most gloomy period, and I assure them—and I know that in doing so I speak the voice of every farmer, from one end of this land to the other—I assure them in that respect they have done so much to vitalize, giving, as they have, to the manufacturers of the world the best staple known on the face of the earth, will rise again to all its prosperity, and to that condition which the United States government is always ready to give to its great industries. I think the farmers of these States, active and vigorous as they are, surrounded as they are by all the influences which go to make an agricultural community energetic and prosperous,—even in an Agricultural College, on the one hand, striving to present the best educational system in the world of that description (and I assure you, my friends, rapidly arriving at that point, and where practical agriculture is not only taught, but where the love of practical agriculture is instilled into the hearts and minds of the young men of this State,—with a College of that description on the one hand, and with a liberal and opulent Commonwealth on the other hand, standing by every farmer here who desires to do his duty, holding up the Board of Agriculture and all the institutions of the State for the farmers of this State, I say, with all these advantages before them, I know will bear witness to the advantage which the New England Society has exercised for the last twenty years,—that Connecticut and Rhode Island, great manufacturing centres of New England, I know the progress has been made in the improvement of cattle and horses in those States, where there has been a general taste for farming has been excited and stimulated not only by the existence of this agricultural society, but by the presence in those States of many brother farmers from all parts of New England. That, my friends, I think is a fair statement of the influence which this Society has had upon the agriculture of New England.

Now, gentlemen, a word more, where we may be wisely with all of you in the profit of farming. There is no such thing, my friends, as unprofitable agriculture. There is such a thing as an unprofitable neglect of agriculture. There is no such thing as an unprofitable intelligence and industry. There is no such thing as an unprofitable agricultural idleness and indolence. But there is no such thing as the New England farmer earth as unprofitable industrious, skilful, earnest one. The manufacturer fails, in spite of all his ingenuity and skill, the mercantile profession counts on the failure of many of its members, simply to see his whole expenditure, before a sinking market; the mechanic is suddenly cut short in his labors by financial disorder; but the farmer, your calling, my friends, honest industry, is determined to support himself upon the land, who has ever failed to do so. There are those, my friends, who cherish agriculture as a pastime, and who look upon it as a daily entertainment, who see that it is a good thing to own the land, like it, love it, who want cattle about us, and those to minister to the great industry. There are those who believe in matters of taste, as developed upon the soil, and who rather expect to be rained upon, and the soaking for ourselves in this land, the deficiencies of their agricultural ground upon them. But that is not farming that is not the application of intellect and physical strength and skill to the land. But those are, here in New England, a man who, according to the census, knowing that special agriculture is the great business of this section, has ever failed in his calling. Why, the highways are strewn with the wrecks of the failures of all kinds of business and manufactures, but show me, if you can, a farmer who has failed in his calling, except through ignorance, or idleness, or crime. Virtuous agriculture, honest and industrious agriculture is a success, my friends, whether carried on in the narrow valleys of New England, for the supply of local markets, or at the great West, in a wholesale system, for the supply of the great markets of the World; whether in wool growing, but that you will endeavor, in every proper and reasonable way, to induce those young men who are deserting the soil and flocking to the great commercial centres, to return to the honest business of their fathers. I assure you, my friends, it is by no means agreeable or encouraging to go into the rural districts of New England, where, forty years ago, the fathers of these States, and almost the fathers of this country, toiled; where a half dozen families would fill the capacious school house with bright tribes of healthy, rosy, industrious, vigorous children,—I say it is not encouraging to go there and find farms deserted, school houses abandoned, and a dozen lonely little scholars taking the place of that robust and active fifty that used to be there. This is not as it should be. I know towns in these States that have been deserted by young men, launching forth into life and leaving the homes of their fathers, hardly one of whom lives to-day to attest the benefit of leaving those farms and stepping forth into the trials and uncertainties of the world. I go back to those towns, and I find here and there some strong and vigorous young man, who, following the advice of his father, and inspired by love for his old mother, remained upon the homestead, enjoys health and prosperity, sustains somewhat all his relations to society, and is a useful, and honored, and prosperous citizen. He has not been shipwrecked. Bring the boys back, then, to the farm; set them at work on the land; take them away, if possible, from the temptations of your large cities, and let us once more endeavor, in some way, to revivify and resuscitate the agricultural interests of New England through love of the land, in stilled into the minds of our young men.

I have made these remarks, gentlemen, because I feel that I should not be doing my duty to this Association if I did not encourage it as usually by a few statements of this description. Some gentlemen here may remember that early last year, when the President of the United States issued his circular, calling upon the farmers of this State, I say, with all these advantages before them, I know will bear witness to the advantage which the New England Society has exercised for the last twenty years,—that Connecticut and Rhode Island, great manufacturing centres of New England, I know the progress has been made in the improvement of cattle and horses in those States, where there has been a general taste for farming has been excited and stimulated not only by the existence of this agricultural society, but by the presence in those States of many brother farmers from all parts of New England. That, my friends, I think is a fair statement of the influence which this Society has had upon the agriculture of New England.

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Mr. HUBBARD, of Brimfield. I move that we have a report from the Treasurer, to know what the financial condition of the Society is.

Mr. LADD. I understand that there are some premiums on horses and other things at the Fair in Maine which have not yet been admitted, so that we cannot know exactly how the Society stands financially.

THE PRESIDENT.—I will read a vote passed by the Trustees last evening in relation to certain unadjusted premiums—

Voted, That in paying the premiums awarded at the New England Fair at Portland, the Treasurer shall be governed by the reports of the Committees, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the Trustees of the New England Agricultural Society; and that the Trustees accept the reports of the Committee under classes 35 and 38, and the unpaid premiums in class 49."

These include all the disputed premiums, and that vote will be forwarded to the officers of the Maine State Society, who co-operated with us.

The Secretary read the Treasurer's report, showing a balance in the treasury of the Society of $1186.13—subject to some small debts still due for advertising, etc.

The report was accepted.

Mr. CURRIER. As amendments to the Constitution seem to be in order, I move that hereafter no person should be allowed to vote and no person shall be elected to any office in this Society unless he is a member of the Society. I think I have good reasons for the motion. Carried.

Mr. GOODMAN.—I want to call attention to a question suggested by the reading of the Treasurer's report. I am glad the Constitution is to be printed, because, with all my deference to the officers of the Society, it seems to me they cannot have read it. I suppose that, under the Constitution, those of us who are annual members are to pay two dollars a year, and those who are life members pay five dollars. The Treasurer's report does not show that there has been any such distinction this year from annual members; all that has been received has come from life members. I would like to inquire of the Treasurer how that is.

SECRETARY NEEDHAM.—I reply to that by saying that there has never been, to the knowledge of the Secretary, a person who has been made an annual member. No gentleman has ever applied for annual membership.

Mr. GOODMAN.—Is every member of this Society a member by paying five dollars?

SECRETARY NEEDHAM.—Yes, sir; a member for life; and simply by paying three dollars.

Mr. STEDMAN, of Chicopee, read the third article of the Constitution, and moved so to amend that the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Trustees should constitute the Executive Committee.

Mrs. WITHERELL, of Boston.—I second the motion, and I would inquire whether it will not be exceedingly difficult to authorize conference in all cases where a number is required?

THE PRESIDENT.—Thus far, there has been no difficulty in the Society growing out of the existence of the Executive Committee. The Trustees have not wished to revise any of their action. It has been deemed necessary that there should be a body of men acting as an Executive Committee, where the great mass of the Trustees could not be called together. There are times when for two or three weeks it is necessary to have some authorized power for the Society, and it is very difficult indeed to get a majority of the Trustees together at any one meeting. If you should multiply these meetings it would be almost impossible.

Mr. STEDMAN.—I can appreciate in some measure, the difficulties suggested, and I should be satisfied with an amendment providing that the Board of Trustees should elect the Executive Committee; but it appears to me that, as the Constitution as it stands, the Trustees or Managers are of no account. We give them nothing to do, and leave the management of the affairs of the Society in the hands of a few men, all of them, perhaps, not the most competent.

THE PRESIDENT.—The Chair will state the relation which exists between the Vice President of a State and the Trustees of that State. In all matters relating especially to any State, the Trustees of that State have always been called upon to employ their Vice President as their acting agent. For instance, in negotiating with the railroads, we have always placed a vote that the Vice President of a particular State should, under the direction of the Trustees of his State, negotiate with railroads in that State. Whenever any question of local importance has come up, the Vice President of the State has acted under the immediate direction of the Trustees in that State. It was in that view, the Vice Presidents being the official agents of the Trustees in their respective States, that it was thought proper when the Constitution was adopted (as Mr. Goodman knows, for he reported it), to have them constitute a part of the Executive Committee, as they could more conveniently act than any other persons.

Mr. LADD.—The third article makes the President and Vice Presidents equal members from each State, with the Secretary and Treasurer an Executive Board. We must have an executive head over the Society. When we get a thing started we grow too much, it does not work; and it seems to me that the next article provides all the safeguard that is necessary. It says:

"The Board of Managers shall provide the necessary Rules and By-Laws for the Society, at least once in each year, at such time and place as they shall appoint, and shall prepare the premium list by appointing the necessary committees."

They prepare the premium list and everything it is necessary for them to do. It seems to me that the work is well apportioned between the officers, and that the Constitution had better remain as it is. I shall vote against the amendment.

The question was then put and the motion of Mr. Stedman lost.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, it was voted that the location of the next Fair be referred to the officers of the Society, and that applications be received up to the first of March.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Manchester, the meeting then adjourned.

THE FRUIT PROSPECTS AT THE WEST.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Under the above heading I notice in the *Ploughman* of January 22, a statement that "the fruit buds of the peach in Ohio are all ready to burst into blossom." Permit me to say this is doubtless a mistake, for although the winter has so far been quite mild, yet it has not been so warm for any continuous length of time as to create any swelling or undue excitement of the fruit buds, liable to give cause for probable injury. It is true both wood and bud have so far kept full and plump, but nothing as yet would indicate other than great promise of an abundant fruit crop the coming season.

F. R. ELLIOTT.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1870.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ *The Atlantic Monthly* for February, keeps on the even tenor of its way, uninterrupted by zealous competition in monthly periodical literature. Its articles are fresh and able. Joseph and his Friend is continued, also the agreeable series on the Isle of Shoals. There is an extended sketch of the services and conduct of the late Secretary Stanton during the rebellion. The article entitled "Pressure upon Congress," is well worth reading.

☞ *Our Young Folks* for February commences a series by T. W. Higginson, entitled Our Menagerie, with fine illustrations, and it is going to be one of the best of his series of articles to interest boys. Dr. Hayes has the second part of Jack's Victory, and we find the familiar and welcome names of many of the favorite contributors in the table of contents. The illustrations are of the first class.

☞ *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for February has the third part of the fine series of sketches of the life of Frederic the Great, a fourth paper on Beast, Bird and Fish, the Andes and the Amazon, South Coast Saunterings in England, all elegantly and artistically illustrated. There is more variety in Harper's than in any other of our monthlies.

☞ *The Galaxy* for February contains Charles Reade's serial, Put Yourself in his Place, and has the first of a series of Letters from Cuba, tales by Anthony Trollope, and a number of articles, tales and sketches. The Galaxy has taken position in the first rank of magazines. Published at $4 00 yearly. Sheldon & Co., New York,

☞ The eloquent address of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, together with the proceedings of their late annual meeting have been published in handsome pamphlet form.

☞ *The Nursery* for February, published by John L. Shorey, Boston, gives its usual varied and entertaining feast for the very young. It is full of the prettiest pictures and prettiest stories.

☞ *The Schoolmate* is out for February, an illustrated monthly for boys and girls, published by Joseph H. Allen, Boston, at $1 50 per year. It has its usual attractions in the way of tales and sketches.

☞ *The Transactions of the Nantucket, Massachusetts Agricultural Society* are issued by the Society, containing most interesting matter of a local and general interest.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this issue entitled "Homes for the People." The National Land Co. is now in its third year, and the results achieved show how many actual settlers have been enabled to obtain homes through the efforts of this co-operation. In addition to cheap and productive lands, reduced rates of transportation are offered to all persons intending to emigrate to Kansas and Colorado.

SUCCESS THE TEST OF MERIT. Among the many delicate questions in life, one of the most perplexing is this: Who shall we employ as a physician? We do not hesitate to say that any one suffering from chronic ailments, especially of the scrofulous or consumptive sort, would find their perplexity solved by calling upon Dr. E. D. Spear, 713 Washington Street, Boston. He has had nearly thirty years of successful practice,—working of the Constitution, that the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer are the Executive Committee or Managers of the Society. Executive Committee or Managers of the Society. Executive Committee provides that there shall be Managers. My friend from New Hampshire, (Mr Clarke) in making his report, reports a list of *Trustees*. I naturally supposed, until this was read, that there was to be a Board of Trustees. I move that wherever the word "Managers" occurs in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, it be changed to "Trustees."

The motion was carried.

Mr. BIRNIE moved that the Secretary be instructed to procure the printing of the Constitution in pamphlet form. An amendment was offered and adopted providing that a list of the members of the Society be added, and in that form the motion passed.

READ AND RUN.

— The Swedes are coming into Mississippi in large numbers.

— The rebellion in Mormondom is all ready to break out.

— The dogma of the infallibility of the Pope is the disturbing question in Rome.

— Prince Arthur is looking around and amusing himself in New York.

— The Yale Scientific School asks for more money and more professors.

— Mr. Dorsey, the "Individual" philanthropist of Pawtucket, R. I., has just made the convicts of the New Hampshire State Prison grateful for a turkey dinner with belongings.

— The amended tariff bill is about to come up before Congress for discussion.

— Government will certainly unite the telegraph with the postal service.

— The President told one of the new Virginia Senators that his State should improve all its natural facilities as New Hampshire has done.

— Prince Arthur went on the floor at the firemen's ball in New York, and danced among the fire laddies.

— Helena, in Montana, has been as good as prostrated by a recent hurricane.

— The Arctic explorer, Capt. Hall, has been exhibiting an Esquimaux family about Washington.

— The Hudson River end of the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad is starting out short trains.

— The Albany St. Crispins are on a strike.

— Seventeen hundred workmen have been turned out of employment, all at once, over at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

— The project of erecting a Soldiers' Monument in Boston is again revived.

— The honors paid to the memory of George Peabody are out of respect to his mode of distributing money.

— The State Board of Health has just made its first annual report to the Legislature.

— Every reader of this week's *Ploughman* will peruse with interest the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the New England Agricultural Society, in this city, on Tuesday.

— The members of the New York bar are about to organize an association for promoting the dignity and character of the legal profession in the metropolis.

— France is going to let every man have an ocean cable who wants one.

— A trunk weighing with contents, three hundred and fifty pounds, has been franked through from Washington to San Francisco.

— A saucy parrot frightened off some burglars in a house near Newton, the other night.

— A couple of sharp ladies financier for themselves, and with striking success, in Wall street.

— Since Gustave Dore, still a young man, saw his fourteenth birthday, he has drawn fourteen thousand original pictures.

— Mrs. Gen. Gaines is not yet out of her New Orleans troubles.

— An entirely new mode of preserving the dead has been invented, viz., that of enclosing the body in a glass case and then exhausting the air.

— Garrotters have the free run of some towns and cities now. We did not think before that there were so many cowards in the country.

— The swelling of the buds—which, for a wonder, nobody was glad to welcome,—has been protested against and effectually suppressed by this new gush of winter weather.

— Rhode Island has had a public meeting of the Institute of Instruction.

— The burning of the famous Star-and-Garter Inn, near London, destroys clustered associations for many a man who cherishes them as his life.

— Royal velvet, of a ruby red, are the robes of ceremony this winter.

— Olivier, the Prime Minister of France, is a perfectly simple man in his habits, and lives as if he understood what the value of life really is.

— The surgeons in Kentucky pretend that they have revived a murderer who was hanged. Vive la humbug!

— The Rhode Island Legislature is moving for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. England has rid herself of the law only with the first day of the current year.

— The cheese manufacturers of Massachusetts meet in Convention at Hardwick, on the 18th instant.

— Belfast burglars recently "went through" six stores there in one night.

— The expenditures of the Government are receiving a pretty thorough discussion in one branch of Congress.

— It is thought the franking abolition bill will not go through Congress in its present shape.

— The prompt shooting of Salnave makes a sudden change in the Haytien ministers at Washington.

— Steel rails should be encouraged on every railroad in the country.

— The Boston and Albany Railroad Company has just put forth a most satisfactory exhibit of its affairs.

— The thirty-sixth annual convention of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in this city last week, which makes the Society more than a generation old.

— The killing of a gentleman of Dorchester on the train, in consequence of his attempt to pass from one car to another while the train was in motion, has a lesson and a warning for others who are thoughtlessly given to that dangerous practice.

— The "relapsing fever" is the name of the new disease in New York which has been imported from Europe.

— The Monarch was very generally boarded by the visitors who flocked into Portland, at the funeral of Mr. Peabody.

— Those wild geese that were foolish enough to fly over northward, are daily looked for with their heads the other way.

— It is a big thing to say, as an enterprising Minnesota farmer does, that he has realized one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from agriculture in the past three years.

— Corbin's testimony before the Congressional Committee fully exonerated the President's family from all connexion with the gold operations which culminated on that famous "Black Friday" of last September.

— The new explosive power, named dusline, is demonstrated to be a wonderful success, as well as a great improvement on the nitro-glycerine.

— Detroit has a centennarian too. Make room for Detroit. But the veteran wasn't exactly born there—only imported for the occasion.

— There is very wide and earnest complaint against the practice prevalent with milk dealers, of buying milk by beer measure and selling it by wine.

— Peru is about to construct a transcontinental railway, from Lima, by the Cordillera passes, to some point on the Amazon.

— The Southern States are alive with railway enterprises. Twenty-five are on foot there already.

— San Francisco boasts—if it cares to do so—of its gorgeous Chinese restaurant, where rat and puppy dog can be had fresh and tender. Ho for the Pacific!

— Cock fighting is a disgraceful form of so-styled amusement, which is growing shamefully prevalent in New York, New Jersey, and some parts of Connecticut.

— Specimens of full blown pansies and kicking grasshoppers have been handed round very freely within the past week or two.

— The Journalist whom Pierre Bonaparte shot would have married a fortune of a hundred thousand dollars on the following day.

— New York assures us that rents there will not go any higher for the present.

— If cotton and woolen mills in North Carolina are to be exempt from State taxation for five years, the policy will be likely to multiply them rapidly there.

— The Emperor has an immensely strong military force with which to put down intended riots in Paris.

— A magnificent Odd Fellows temple is going up in Philadelphia.

— An Ohio convict returned to the penitentiary from choice. He said he preferred certain imprisonment to the constant fear of it.

— Small pox is unpleasantly prevalent in New York, and it is trying hard to get affoating in Boston.

— Garrotters are reported to have taken possession of Fifth Avenue, New York, after dark.

— Complaint is made in the columns of the *New York Times* against the coachmen who brutally treat the horses of gentlemen by whom they are employed.

— The attempt to organize a Vigilance Committee for Chicago proved a ridiculous farce.

— The franking privilege is surely going the way of all flesh.

MARRIAGES.

In Marshfield, Jan. 30, by Rev. A. K Alden, Mr. Edgar Tilden to Miss Eliza W. Lapham all of M.

In Ashby, Jan. 27, by Rev. G. S. Shaw, H. P. Wilbur, M. D., of Randolph to Miss Hattie F. Wyman of A.

In South Dedham, Jan. 24, J. C. Weston, Cashier of Clinton Natl nal Bank, Clinton, Iowa, to Carrie F. White of South Dedham.

In Hartford, Jan. 29, by Rev. George S. Mallory, Mr. J. Fred Cook of Hartford to Miss Addie N. Malcham of Wakefield, N. H.

DEATHS

In this city, Jan. 30, William Lonston, 66 years.

Jan. 30, Henan Dorr.

In Chelsea, Jan. 29, Mr. Thomas Crocker, 88 years.

In East Somerville, Jan. 30, Reuben Horton, 75 years.

In Woburn, Jan. 29, George A. Trull, 34 years.

In Lexington, Jan. 31, Berthia L., widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Reed, 70 years, 6 months.

In East Medway, Jan. 31, Mr. Ebenezer Smith, 71 yrs.

In Dorchester, Jan. 31, Miss Lecile, 13 years, daughter of William and Leonora Harding.

In East Cambridge, Jan. 27, Mr. John Bentley, 78 yrs.

MONEY AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS.

The money market has become quite easy. Capital has a tendency to accumulate, although the rates have been reduced. Bank managers find some difficulty in finding profitable employment for their heavy balances. The

New Advertisements.

Farmer Wanted!

A MAN and his wife without young children, to take the entire charge of a Farm in Pomfret, Conn. One who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, and has satisfactory references. Will find a pleasant home and good wages.

Address C. W. G.
P. O. Box, 5244, New York.
feb5-2t

The Sixth Annual Exhibition

Of the NEW ENGLAND POULTRY CLUB will be held in HORTICULTURAL HALL, WORCESTER, Mass., on the 8th, 9th and 10th of March, 1870. For circulars, send stamp to

CINSLOW S. LINCOLN, Sec'y.
H WOODWARD, Treas'r.

Worcester, Feb. 5, 1870. feb5-4t*

40,000 SOLD.

The wonder of the World. The Magnetic Time Indicator or "Dollar Watch." A PERFECT GEM. Elegantly cased in oxide silver. Superior Compass attachment, Enamel Dial, Silver and Brass Works, glass crystal, size of ladies' Watch. Will demonstrate correct time, warranted five years, superb and showy case, entirely of metal. This is no WOOD Compass. Is entirely new, patented. 6,500 sold in three weeks; only $1 each, three for $2, in a neat case, postage paid. Trade supplied. Address the only manufacturers.

MAGNETIC WATCH CO.,
Hinsdale, N. H.

FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER & Fruit Seeds. Trees, Shrubs and Evergreen Seeds.

Of sorts of either, $1.00; by mail, postpaid. Agents wanted. Priced Catalogue gratis. Trade List. Seeds on commission. Small Fruits. Fresh Seed. $4 per lb.

H. WINDSOR,
Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouses,
Plymouth, Mass.
feb5 6t

Established 1842.

Wanted.

Persons having Real Estate in the country, whether a farm or country residence or land which he wishes to sell for cash, or exchange for property, will do well to call upon or address the undersigned, as from long experience in selling property, and the description of numerous special facilities for effecting sales,

J. DAVIS & CO.,
feb5-3t* 80 State St., Room 4, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month.

We want a man and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SHAW & CLARK, PITTSBURGH, PA. BOSTON, MASS. ST. LOUIS MO.

CAUTION—Beware of all Agents selling Machines in the name of our own, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by irresponsible parties, nor shall prosecute all parties either selling or using machines under this name to the full extent of the law, except our regular Agents. Do not be imposed upon by any who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. feb5-46t

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.

Are the best for family use. Office, 625 Washington Street, Boston.

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Agents having Real Estate in the country, whether a farm or country residence or land which he wishes to sell for cash, or exchange for property, will do well to call upon or address the undersigned, as from long experience in selling property, and the description of numerous special facilities for effecting sales,

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feb5-3t* 80 State St., Room 4, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month.

We want a man and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SHAW & CLARK, PITTSBURGH, PA. BOSTON, MASS. ST. LOUIS MO.

CAUTION—Beware of all Agents selling Machines in the name of our own, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by irresponsible parties, nor shall prosecute all parties either selling or using machines under this name to the full extent of the law, except our regular Agents. Do not be imposed upon by any who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. feb5-46t

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.

Are the best for family use. Office, 625 Washington Street, Boston.

New Advertisements.

HARRINGTON'S PATENT SEED SOWER —AND— HAND CULTIVATOR

SINGLE OR COMBINED.

VERY RELIABLE and the BEST IN THE MARKET for sowing ONIONS, CARROTS, TURNIPS, PEAS, BEANS, etc., and the only machine that will sow

BEETS AND PARSNIPS WITH REGULARITY.

Marks the rows, makes the drill and covers the seed. No slides, reeds, or brushes to get out of order. Will distribute superphosphates in drills before sowing. It may be changed from a Sower to a

HAND CULTIVATOR

in three minutes. Destroys and prevents the growth of weeds; pulverizes and mellows the soil and dispenses with the use of Wheel and Hand Hoes.

The Machines are LIGHT, SIMPLE, EASY TO OPERATE, and of LOW PRICE.

By arrangement with JOEL NOURSE, Esq., owner of the Letters Patent

AMES PLOW COMPANY,

Sole Manufacturers,

QUINCY HALL, BOSTON, and
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feb5-cow6t

Fowls and Eggs.

THIRTY varieties of FOWLS, and EGGS for Hatching, for sale by

Salem, Mass.

Enclose stamp and send for Circular. feb5-13t

For Sale,

A YOUNG JERSEY COW and HEIFER CALF, cheap.

Apply to No. 6 Federal Street. feb5-1t

For Sale.

500 TONS BEEF and PORK SCRAPS, 250 tons GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, wholesale and retail, by

OSCAR FOOTE, Lakeman Market,
Corner North & Blackstone Sts., Boston.
All Orders promptly filled. jan5-13t*

Farmer Wanted.

I DESIRE to hire a reliable man capable of managing a large establishment in all its details, to take the entire charge of my farm. Married man preferred. References required. J. A. HARWOOD,
Feb5-1t Littleton, Mass.

Beautiful Flower Seeds.

SEND for our ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS for 1870.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John St., New York.
Jan5-6t-eow

Fancy Fowls.

EGGS from the best selections of Imported and Premium Stock of the following varieties: Houdan, $4; Crevecœur, $4; White-face Black Spanish, $2; Light Brahmas, $1 50; White Crested Black Polands, $1; Sebright Bantams, $1.

J. E. FRENCH,
feb5-26t* East Abington, Mass.

For Sale.

CHESTER Co., Essex and Suffolk Pigs, Shoats. Also Coolers taken in turn for the following kinds of EGGS the coming season: Dark Brahma, Golden Spangled Hamburg, Silver and Black Poland; Black Spanish; Black Cochin; Silver and Duck Wing Game; Houdan; Creve Cœur; White and Bronzed Turkeys; Geese and Ducks.

O. L. HATCH, Worcester, Mass.
feb5tf

I WAS cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free.

feb5-41t Mrs. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J.

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DR. BIRMINGHAM, NATIVE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

Office 63 Cambridge Street, Boston,
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TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, from 8 A M to 2 P. M. Store open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Examinations gratis at New Bedford on THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., at his residence on North 2d street, next the Post Office, where he will be happy to see his friends.

Dr. Birmingham's Medicines can only be procured at his office. feb5-13t

Richardson's New Method FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

Excelling in popularity all instruction books for the Piano. There is hardly a home in the country containing a piano, without this celebrated book. Annual sale, 25,000, and the demand is increasing. Published with both American and Foreign fingering in separate editions. Price, $3.75. Sent post-paid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. feb5-1t

Trees.

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FOR SPRING OF 1870.

The Largest and most Complete Stock in the United States. Catalogues mailed prepaid, as follows:

No. 1, Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, 10 cents.
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ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.
[ESTABLISHED 1840.] feb5-2t-eow

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Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight

A WORK descriptive of the MYSTERIES, VIRTUES, VICES, SPLENDORS and CRIMES, of the CITY OF PARIS.

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LEWIS'S INHALANT FOR THE PHTHISIC
Patented May 18, 1869.

THE only CERTAIN RELIEF and probable Cure ever offered to the public.

IT ALWAYS relieves the most distressing cases o Phthisic in a few minutes. It shortens the violence and duration of the attacks, and many are entirely cured in a few weeks. No inhaling apparatus is required. Retail price 75 cents; by mail $1.

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J. C. LEWIS, Proprietor,
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Employment.

ANY number of Ladies or Gentlemen can make from $10 to $20 per week in a light and easy business, requiring no capital, and can be done without leaving home. Send 25c for Circulars and Samples or stamp for circulars.

MAGEE & CO.,
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Dr. J. Wesley Kelley

SUCCESSOR to his father, the late Dr. J. Clawson Kelley, and Associate Founder of the Analytical System of Medicine, can be consulted at his only Office in Boston,

200 TREMONT STREET,

every Saturday, Sunday and Monday, on Diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Heart, Kidneys, Spleen, and all Diseases of the Digestive System; likewise all Impurities of the Blood and other fluids, as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and every description of Humor. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call. OFFICE ADVICE FREE.

All the well known Remedies originating with my father, Dr. J. Clawson Kelley, and myself, Dr. J. Wesley Kelley, can be had only at my Office, as above, All others purporting to be genuine are spurious, and the sick are hereby cautioned against using them.

J. WESLEY KELLEY, A. P.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE KELLEY REMEDIES.
dec11-13t

Sewing Machines.

ALL kinds of Manufacturing and Family Sewing Machines sold cheap for cash, or small cash instalments. Also exchanged and repaired in the best manner.

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Quincy MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH Fund Sept. 1st, 1867, over $250,000.

Insures Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Farmers' Risks, Churches, Stores, and the safer class of Property.

This Company has been in operation over sixteen years and has paid over $65,000 in losses, over $190,000 in dividends to members.

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WM. S. MORTON, Pres't. CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Secretary.
jan1-1y-ban2

COLLEGIATE & Commercial Institute, (Gen. Russell's School,) New Haven, Conn., begins Jan. 11. nov7-94t

Every Smoker.

SHOULD should have our Pocket Cigar Machines. With this Machine cigars can be made for one cent equal to the best Havana. Sent by mail, post paid for $1.25. Agents wanted everywhere.

AMERICAN CIGAR MACHINE CO.,
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TO PREVENT YOUR CLOTHES, BOOKS, &c., BE-ING **Lost or Stolen**, you should send for a name plate and mark them with your name. German silver Plates with ornamental Scroll, only 65 cents. Sent with full directions. Send size of each plate and wanted indelible. Key checks with name and residence, 20c, 30c and 35 cents.

A. B. DODGE,
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CALL and examine **OUR HOME PHYSICIAN**, the best medical work in the country. Send for descriptive circulars. Also, "**OUR NEW WEST**," by Sam Bowles. LARGE COMMISSIONS.

GEO. P. HAWES,
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HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

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INCORPORATED 1867.

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CHAS. B. LAMSON, Secretary and Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.
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Land and Emigration Agents
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6,500,000 Acres

OF THE

Richest Farming, Pasture, Fruit, Coal and Pine Lands in

Kansas and Colorado.

These lands are the alternate Sections granted by Congress to aid construction of the great

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY LINE
TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN.

The adjoining Sections are government lands and subject to entry by actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption Laws. The list comprises the richest portions of the Valley, and rolling prairie lands of the VERMILLION, BIG BLUE, REPUBLICAN, SALINE, SMOKY HILL RIVERS and their Tributary Streams in KANSAS; and the BIG SANDY, PLATT, BEAVER, BIJOU, KIOWA, SQUIRREL, CLEAR, ST. VRAIN, BIG AND LITTLE THOMPSON, CACHE-ALA POUDRE AND TRIBUTARY STREAMS IN COLORADO.

WE HAVE SOLD ABOUT 400,000 ACRES

Of these Lands since October 1868.

The people are highly pleased with the country and their lands. Our sales and correspondence exhibit the movement and preparations for a tide of emigration to Kansas and Colorado, unprecedented in past history.

Write to the undersigned for the "STAR OF EMPIRE," and other descriptive publications, and for reduced rates of transportation for actual settlers to these lands. Publications mailed free to any address requested.

JOHN S. LOOMIS, President.
No. 2 Astor House, New York.

For Sale,

VALUABLE FARM IN ILLINOIS.

That very valuable farm situated in Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, known as the Birney farm. It consists of 281 acres of rich rolling prairie land of inexhaustible fertility, suitably divided into tillage and pasture and all enclosed by an excellent board and post fence. Its facilities for reaching a market at Morris or Chicago are excellent. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad bounds the farm on the North, and the Michigan and Illinois Canal bounds it on the South. The distance from Morris is only four miles; from Chicago it is 60 miles; but the cost of transportation by canal to Chicago is so cheap that the price of all farm produce is within half a cent per pound at Morris of the Chicago prices, and Chicago buyers of all kinds of farm produce are always at Morris. The canal is a State canal; tolls are very low, and any one may have his own boat. The buildings consist of a new two story frame house, new barn, corn house and barn for cattle, all painted and in good order. The farm has been worked as a stock farm and the barns will always keep a large number of horses and cattle. The location is a very healthy one, the last owner having lived there with his family six years with out having a single case of chills and fever or other disease. Water is abundant and excellent, and the canal close by furnishes the best of water for stock. All of the crops usually raised on a western farm succeed well on this place and the facility and cheapness of transportation to Chicago, always secure the best prices. An orchard of 200 apple trees will commence bearing this year. A crop of thirty acres of winter rye will be included on this place, but wood is abundant and cheap in the neighborhood, and the whole place is underlaid at the depth of fifty feet with the best Illinois coal. Shafts are sunk at convenient distances in the country, and the place is supplied at a cost of $2 50 per ton from one about a mile distant. A contract has been made for the erection of a mile of Osage hedge—a mile will go with the place free of cost, the hedge to be made a full fence against all animals including hogs. As the farm has been a source of profit, the amount received the past year having amounted to $12000, and it could easily be made to pay $20000.

There will also be included with the place one cow, six pigs, wagons, carts and tools, valued at a thousand dollars, consisting of mowers, reapers, and all sorts of improved farming machinery; also the household furniture, an inventory of which and also of the farm tools may be had on application to the subscriber. For sale at $60 per acre; a small part cash, remainder in bond and mortgage at six per cents, or could be leased on favorable terms to a responsible man. Photographs of the farm buildings will be sent on application. For further particulars address H. B SCOTT,
41 Pine St., New York.

For Sale.

A prime farm of 75 acres in New Hampshire, 50 miles from Boston, near the Massachusetts line, well divided, fenced by stone wall, cuts twenty tons of English hay; will keep 10 head of cattle the year round; wood valued at $1000. Some young fruit; 1½ story house with L, 9 rooms, painted, papered and blinded, only 12 years built, carriage house and piggery. Barn 28x40, with cellar under the whole. Aqueduct water in house and stables. Building in prime repair. Pleasant location, land sloping to the South, near school, 1 mile to church, post office, stores, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $2,000. Cash or part cash required.

JAMES GRAY,
4 Scollay's Building.

For Sale.

In Charlton, Worcester County, a superior Farm and Village Residence, delightfully located; very near churches, schools, stores, post office, &c.; 100 acres of excellent land, under two years' best cultivation, and fenced entirely by stone wall; there are twenty acres or can, pine and chestnut wood, which is very valuable. Will keep twenty head of cattle the year round. 150 apple trees in bearing, besides pears, quinces and grapes in profusion. A large two story house with 8 sunny rooms, pain ed, papered and blinded, and finished in modern style throughout. 2 barns, one 38x72, both nearly new. Water in the house from a well. This is one of the best farms in the estate in it perfect order, and it is a model New England homestead, which must be seen to be appreciated. Price $6500; terms easy.

JAMES GRAY,
4 Scollay's Building.
feb5-3t

For Sale.

In Spencer, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, 70 miles from Boston, 2½ miles from depot, new schools, a nice farm of 55 acres, with a 1½ story house, with L, nicely painted and papered, woodshed attached, barn 30x40, and sheds for home use; hay cut with a machine; a variety of choice fruit; pleasant location on a good road, with good neighbors. Is very cheap for the price, $3700. Terms easy.

JAMES GRAY,
feb5 3t 4 Scollay's Building.

For Sale.

In Groton, an excellent Farm of 100 acres, suitably divided, fenced by a wall, and has from 8500 to 10000 worth of wood standing. The land is prime and under high cultivation; 100 fruit trees in bearing. Can keep 12 head of cattle the year round. 2 story house with L, painted and papered, in good repair. A good barn with cellar. Running water at barn and pump in house. Fine shade trees about the buildings. Pleasant location, within three-fouths of a mile from depot, school, post office, &c., and only 36 miles from Boston. Must be sold to close an estate and is offered low. Price $4000, one-half cash.

JAMES GRAY, 4 Scollay's Building.
feb5-3t

For Sale.

In Shirley, a prime Milk Farm, comprising 70 acres, suitably divided, under a high state of cultivation, free from stone mostly, and very productive. Will keep 16 cows the year round. Milk sold at the door for the Boston market. $1000 worth of wood standing on the place. About 200 fruit trees of choice varieties. Two story house with L, 9 rooms, large and commodious, painted, papered, and blinded. Barn, 40x60, with cellar under the whole. The buildings are in perfect repair and pleasantly located, within one-half mile of schools and churches, and only 2 miles from depot. Price $5000, one half cash.

JAMES GRAY, 4 Scollay's Building.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of HAMAN SMITH, late of Stow, in said county, yeoman, deceased, *Greeting:*

WHEREAS, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased and one codicil, has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Hannah Smith and Benjamin Smith of said Stow, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them the executors therein named;

You are hereby cited to appear at a probate court to be held at Cambridge, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said executor is ordered to serve this citation upon the heirs-at-law once a week in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esq., Judge of said court, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

J. H. TYLER, Register.
feb5-3t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of ABEL GATES, late of Stow in said county, deceased, *Greeting.*

WHEREAS, NATHAN S. TURNER, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a probate court to be holden at Cambridge, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said executor is ordered to serve this citation upon the heirs-at-law once a week in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esq., Judge of said court, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

J. H. TYLER, Register.
feb5-3t

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OF FINE QUALITY AND LATEST DESIGNS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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Cotton Seed Meal!

100 TONS best quality, crop of 1869. Just received and for sale low, by

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$10 will purchase an outfit, samples worth $50, and the deed of a whole township for the two best Agricultural Patents ever issued. Patentees, &c. Address J. AHEARN, Baltimore, Md. jan15

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The Burt's Self-Adjusting Horse Rake,
The Rocky Mountain Independent Wood Teeth Horse Rake.

oct20-tf

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322 WASHINGTON STREET, Boston, Mass. Importer and Dealer in ARTIST'S MATERIALS. All Materials for Oil, Water Color, and Pastel Painting Drawing, and Wax Flower Modling, the best Wax in market, Decalcomania, &c., &c. Wholesale and Retail. Orders by Mail and Express promptly attended to. jan1-1y

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Policies insured on the most favorable terms.
The greatest risk taken on a life, $20,000.
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sept16-1y

$37.50 A GIFT.

Agents Wanted, Ladies' and Gents' for their spare moments. How, where, what and all particulars: also, our Monthly "Magazine" free. C. L. Van Allen, 171 Broadway, N. Y. jan8-4t*

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A GREAT remedy for ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and WHOOPING COUGH, and ordinary COUGHS and COLDS. In use in the vicinity of Newburyport, Mass., for over 25 years. *Physicians recommend them to their friends and prescribe them to their patients.*

A Great Favorite with Public Speakers and Singers.

Made only by NOLCINI & CO., Ship Druggists, No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston. General Agents, Rust Bros. & Bird, No. 43 Hanover St., and Carter & Wiley, 138 Washington St. Sold by Druggists and Confectioners generally. jan8-1y

VINEGAR, how made from Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, in 10 hours, without using drugs. For terms, circulars, &c., address F. I. SAGE Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn. aug4-1yr

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jan1-6teow

$2,000 a Year and Expenses

To agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* One Machine without Money. For further particulars address THE WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 656 Washington St., Boston, Mass. dec4-1y-p

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NEITHER does my SPECIFIC require puffing. I place it before the public as a speedy, certain and effectual cure for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, PAINS IN THE BACK AND SIDE, STRAINS AND BRUISES. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold only by

E. K. JOSSELYN,
jan8-1y* Wyoming Avenue, Melrose, Mass.

OPTIMUM PATENT EYE-GLASS,

140 Washington Street, Boston.

N. B.—These Glasses are adjustable to fit every one's nose, without falling off.

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Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO.,
jan8-13t Marshall, Michigan.

Dr. C. A. Guilmette,

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Treats—ORGANIC AND FUNCTIONAL DISEASES. Practises—CONSERVATIVE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY.

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Brown's Patent DOUBLE CONE VENTILATING DAMPER,

Gives the most heat with the least fuel. No Excess Dampers. Send for circular to O. B. BRIGGS & CO., 184 Washington Street, New York. nov27-13t

Old Colony and Newport Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BOSTON FOR

New York at 4.30 and 5.30 p. m.; New Bedford and Cape Cod, 8.00 a. m., 4.00 p. m. Concord, Nashua, &c., at 1.00, 4.10, 6.15, 9.30* p. m. Savin Hill, 7.45, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 4.10, 5.40, 6.15, 6.30, 9.30* p. m. Harrison Square, 7.45, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 12 m.; 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.10, 4.45, 5.40, 6.15, 6.30, 9.30* p. m. Neponset, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 12 m.; 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.10, 4.45, 5.40, 6.15, 6.30, 9.30* p. m. Atlantic, 7.45 a. m.; 2.30, 3.30, 4.10, 4.45, 5.40, 6.15, 6.30, 9.30* p. m. S. Braintree, 8 a. m.; 2.30, 3.30, 4.10, 4.45, 5.40, 6.15, 6.30, 9.30* p. m. Braintree, 8.05, 8.30, 9, 11, a. m.; 12 m.; 2, 2.30, 3.30, 4.10, 4.45, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 9.30* p. m. S. Braintree, 8, 9.30, 9, 11 a. m.; 12 m.; 2, 2.30, 3.30, 4.10, 4.45, 5.40, 6, 6.30, 9.30* p. m. No. Stoughton, 12 m.; 5.40 p. m. No. Stoughton, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30, 5.40 p. m. North Easton, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30, 5.40 p. m. Easton, 8.38 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30 p. m. Raynham, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30 p. m. Taunton, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30, 5.30 p. m. Weir Junction, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30, 5.30 p. m. Weir, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30 p. m. N. Dighton, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30, 5.30 p. m. Dighton, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30 p. m. Somerset, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30 p. m. E. Randolph, 8, 11 a. m.; 3.30, 6 p. m. So. Stoughton, 8, 11 a. m.; 3.30, 6 p. m. Campello, 8, 11 a. m.; 3.30, 6 p. m. Keith's Furnace, 8, 11, a. m.; 3.30, 6 p. m. E. W. Bridgewater, 8, 11 a. m.; 3.30, 6 p. m. Bridgewater, 8, 9, 11 a. m.; 3.30, 4, 5, 6 p. m. Titicut, 8 a. m.; 3.30 p. m. Middleboro, 8 a. m.; 3.30 p. m. Lakeville, 8 a. m.; 4 p. m. Myrick's, 8 a. m.; 4 p. m. Bridgewater, 8 a. m.; 4 p. m.; Bowerville, 8, 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4, 4.30 p. m. Old River Bridge, 8.30 a. m.; 4.30 p. m. Duxbury (via Tiverton) 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30, 5.30 p. m. Tiverton, 8.30 a. m.; 4.30 p. m. Bristol Ferry, 8.30 a. m.; 4.30 p. m. Cold Spring, 8.30 a. m.; 4.30, 6.00 p. m. Fall River (via Steamer) 8.30 a. m.; 12 m.; 4.30, 5.30 p. m. Fall River, 8.30 a. m.; 4.30 p. m. Newport, 8.30 a. m.; 4.30 p. m. Braintree, 7.45, 11 a. m.; 2.30, 4.45, 6 p. m.; Weymouth, 7.45, 11 a. m.; 2.30, 4.45, 6 p. m.; East Weymouth, 7.45, 11 a. m.; 2.30, 4.45, 6.00 p. m.; West Weymouth, 7.45, 11 a. m.; 2.30, 4.45, 6.00 p. m.; West Hingham, 7.45, 11 a. m.; 2.30, 4.45, 6.00 p. m.; Hingham, 7.45, 11 a. m.; 2.30, 4.45, 6 p. m.; O. C. House, 7.45, 11, a. m.; 2.30, 4.45, 6 p. m.; Nantasket, 7.45, 11 a. m.; 2.30, 4.45, 6 p. m.; Cohasset, 7.45, 11 a. m.; 2.30, 4.45, 6 p. m. South Weymouth 8 p. m.; 2.30, 8 p. m. Abington, 8 a. m.; 2.30, 8 p. m. Bridgewater, 8 a. m.; 2.30, 8 p. m. South Abington, 9 a. m.; 2.30, 5 p. m.; East Bridgewater, 9, a. m.; 2.30, 5 p. m.; Hanson, 9 a. m.; 2.30, 5 p. m.; Hanson, 9 a. m.; 2.30, 5 p. m.; Halifax, 9 a. m.; 2.30, 5 p. m.; Plympton, 9 a. m.; 2.30, 5 p. m.; Kingston, 9 a. m.; 2.30, 5 p. m.; Plymouth, 9 a. m.; 2.30, 5 p. m.; Milton & Mattapan, 8.30 a. m.; 1, 3, 4.10, 6.15 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE

Newport, 7.40 a. m.; 2.00 p. m.; Portsmouth Grove, 7.55 a. m.; 3.14 p. m.; Coal Mines, 7.59 a. m.; 3.19 p. m.; Bristol Ferry, 8.04 a. m.; 3.23 p. m.; Tiverton, 8.11 a. m.; 3.30 p. m.; Fall River, 7.30, 10.00 a. m.; 2.00, 6.30 p. m.; Cold Spring, 8.25 a. m.; 3.40 p. m.; Wharf, 14.40, 6.50 a. m.; Fall River, (via Bridgewater) Ferry St., 3.45 p. m.; Wharf, 6.55 a. m.; Bowerville, 6.55, 8.36, 8.27 a. m.; 3.42, 3.48 p. m.; Somerset, 7.04, 8.38 a. m.; 3.52 p. m.; Dighton, 7.12, 8.45 a. m.; 4 p. m.; No. Dighton, 7.20, 8.52 a. m.; 4.10 p. m.; Weir, 7.28, 9 a. m.; 4.14 p. m.; Weir Junction, 7.30, 9.00 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.; Taunton, 7.35, 9.05 a. m.; 4.20 p. m.; Raynham, 7.42, 9.12 a. m.; 4.27 p. m.; Easton, 7.54 a. m.; 4.39 p. m.; No. Easton, 7.00 8.00, 9.30 a. m.; 4.45 p. m.; Stoughton, 7.06, 8.07, 9.37 a. m.; 4.52 p. m.; So. Stoughton, 7.10, 8.10, 9.40 a. m.; Randolph, 7.15, 8.15, 9.45 a. m.; 5.02 p. m.; Ashmont, 7.14 a. m.; 4.05 p. m.; Mayrick's, 7.21 a. m.; 4.10 p. m.; Lakeville, 7.32 a. m.; 4.20 p. m.; Middleboro, 7.40, 8.40 a. m.; 4.28 p. m.; Titicut, 7.47 a. m.; 4.36 p. m.; Bridgewater, 6.35, 6.50, 7.56, 9.30 a. m.; 12.45, 4.48 p. m.; E. & W. Bridgewater, 6.40, 8.00, 8.45 a. m.; 12.50, 4.53 p. m.; Keith's Furnace, 6.46, 8.16 a. m.; 12.55, 4.59 p. m.; Campello, 6.52, 8.17 a. m.; 1, 5.04 p. m. N. Bridgewater, 7, 8.25, 9.45 a. m.; 1.05 5.10 p. m. Stoughton, 7.00, 8.33 a. m.; 1.13, 5.18 p. m. E. Randolph, 7.15, 8.39 a. m.; 1.25, 5.23 p. m. So. Braintree, 7.20, 8.44 a. m.; 1.30 p. m. Kingston, 6.50, 9.40 a. m.; 3.50 p. m. Plympton, 6.58, 9.46 a. m.; 3.57 p. m. Halifax, 7.02, 9.49 a. m.; 4.02 p. m. Hanson, 7.08, 9.55 a. m.; 4.08 p. m. Bridgewater, 7.15, 10 a. m.; 4.16 p. m. E. Bridgewater, 7, 9.42 a. m.; 3.13 p. m.; South Abington, 7.20, 10.05 a. m.; 4.20 p. m.; Abington, 7.25, 10.10 a. m.; 4.25 p. m.; Weymouth, 7.30, 10.16 a. m.; 4.34 p. m.; South Weymouth, 7.36, 10.24, a. m.; 4.43 p. m. South Braintree, 6.05, 6.55, 7.24, 8.22, 8.50, 9.30, 10.30 a. m.; 12.30, 4.50 p. m.; Braintree, 8.30 p. m. Braintree, 6.09, 6.59, 7.28, 7.40, 7.52 8.26, 8.50, 9.20, 10.40 a. m.; 12.34, 4.54 p. m

The Poet's Corner.

TWO PICTURES.

BY MARIAN DOUGLAS.

An old farm-house, with meadows wide,
And sweet with dover on each side;
A bright-eyed boy, who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about,
And wishes his one thought all day:
"Oh! if I could but fly away
From this dull spot the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din,
A man, who round the world has been,
Who, 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking all day long;
"Oh! could I only tread once more
The field-path to the farm house door,
The old, green meadows could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Ladies' Department.

Written for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE COUNTRY COUSIN.

BY LYSLE ADAMS.

Arabella Grandin was a bright, amiable girl, educated in a fashionable school and brought into society under the guidance of a fashionable mother. And by the term fashionable, we mean nothing in itself disparaging, for the mere fact of a woman's demeaning herself, both as regards dress and manner, according to the prevailing style of the day, argues no more moral depravity than if she should adopt the style of a century ago, but we simply mean to say that both mother and daughter, though benevolent and kind hearted, and faithful to the several social duties that entered into their pleasant lives, were, nevertheless, greatly influenced by the petty prejudices and usages of the circle in which they happened to move. Beyond it it was impossible for them to look, and contrary to it, it was impossible for them in any comfort to live.

It was therefore with something like trepidation that Arrabella learned they were at last to receive a visit from Mary Allen,—a girl who, she shuddered to remem er, had passed all her life on a farm, with no education beyond that of reading her Bible and making raspberry jam. Every winter for the last three years, Mrs. Grandin had dispatched an invitation to her niece to spend the Christmas holidays with them; and every winter had been immeasurably relieved by having her invitation gratefully declined; but now, of all other times, just when Arabella, fresh from her European tour, was rejoicing in a wardrobe of silks and laces such as a princess might have admired, and through which she promised herself unbounded conquests and enjoyments—just at this time when of all other times she should have kept away, this country cousin was coming upon them.

"I have a great mind to get married before she comes," sighed Arabella, in despair. Every woman has to do it, and one time is as good as another, provided it is done in good taste. What do you think of it mamma? Might not I well cut short my career, and make Edward or James or Frank or some of them happy? and I would have to go back to Paris immediately you know; so you and cousin Brompkin could entertain the world together!"

"Thank you. It is very well my nerves are under good control, or the prospect would shake them. But who is the happy men to be?"

"Well, I think upon the whole, I will take Frank. He wears such a lovely diamond. I will have it set in the engagement ring; and then he used to look so handsome riding in the Bois."

The next morning, Mary Allen arrived. She was ushered into a luxurious library, which was well furnished with useful and instructive books, whose titles perhaps her aunt might once have known, but under whose cover Arabella had never looked. This apartment opened into the dining room, and leaving her, the servant hastened to announce her arrival.

Her aunt and cousin were still at their breakfast, and through the half open door, the stranger's acute ear caught the following: "Come, has she? What does she look like? Pretty? that's strange—country air, though, of course. Alas! poor Arabella, you have got a regular white elephant in tow for the winter—there's no doubt of that."

"So," thought the new comer, smiling, "I may know what they expect of me—the grace of a deer in the parlor and the elegance of a Brigand in the dining room."

But here the door was thrown open, and they came in to receive her, Arabella hanging a little back, but her mother hastening forward with a hospitable politeness that fully covered any want of affection.

"La—a—a Aunt Polly," cried Mary, in a rather loud voice—with accents just the reverse of the soft and sweet; and she sprang up and rushed towards her, threw her arms around her neck, hugged her with most unfeminine energy, and kissed her at least a dozen times with a warmth that outraged every rule of etiquette, and overwhelmed the unlucky recipient with ill-concealed horror and dismay. Arabella trembled lest her turn should come next.

"Ah, dear heart," said or rather gasped the impulsive barbarian, breathless with her exertions, "I am as glad to see you as I was last Fourth of July a year ago when I had but, bless me! how I have grown and forgot all about my cousin Arabella. That's your name, ain't it, cousin?" and as she looked at the stately figure before her gradually shrinking away, she seemed to think better of her intention of treating her to a like embrace as the one with which she had just received her aunt, and held out her hand instead. Arabella received it with a bow.

"My name is Arabella," she replied with a marked accent upon the neglected syllable.

"La—a—aow," said Mary, with a very broad smile, "how odd she is! Now here you have been living in a big town and seeing a sight of big balls all your life—twenty-nine years, ain't it Aunt Polly?"

"Say thirty," suggested Arabella, "by way of making the number a round one."

"Now, come now—come. Don't get flustered, I just said it for fun. I know you are a young one; but I was just a thinking how much more bold and hearty I am with stranger folks than you are. Why if you had come out to Grubb Farm to see me instead of me coming here to this great, large city—very long ago, and come in the poultry and roosters for you before you could say Jack Robinson; and given you a peep into the stable to see the new cow's calf—the prettiest spotted little dear. Did you ever see a calf, Cousin Arabelle?"

"Yes, once," replied Arabella.

"L—a—a— now, upon my soul, I didn't guess you kept such things in town. Have you got it here?"

"Yes, come up to your room and you may look at it."

"Then surely it must be yourself; for I am not such a greenhorn, after all, as to think you would keep any other calf up there," and she laughed—such a laugh—showing her teeth to perfection—pretty teeth, too—and making the handsome apartment ring; and as just then the servant came in to announce the arrival of new guests, Arabella hurried her away to her room, in terror lest she should take it into her enterprising head to carry her search for calves into the parlors.

The beautiful and luxurious sleeping apartment into which Mary found herself ushered, excited her wonder and delight to the verge of ecstasy. She stood in the centre of the room, and turned round—slowly and contemplatively—north, south, east and west, smiling all the while and repeating from time to time—

"L—a—a—how beautiful, to be sure. I'm just about afraid to touch one of 'em," timidly approaching her finger to one of the Bohemian glass ornaments on the toilette table, "and if you ever happen to have mud on your shoes, Cousin Arabelle, you could have no peace for thinking of spoiling *that* carpet, I declare," stooping down and feeling it with both hands, "it is every bit as soft or softer than a feather bed."

"Yes," said Arabella, amused, "but you will have plenty of time to count the roses in that centre piece after you have taken off your hat and cloak. Allow me to assist," and she busied her graceful, jewelled hands in relieving the traveller of a simple yet very tasteful wrapping.

"Thank you, and heartily too, Cousin Arabelle. I guess you know how to manage these new things and all such fineries better than I do," and she yawned loudly, and proposed that being very tired, she should take a snooze," to which Arabella consented, being anxious to meet her friends in the parlor below. These were fashionable girls after her own heart—elegant, well dressed, thoroughly *comme-il-faut*—as entirely at variance with every thought and feeling of the simple hearted child of nature up stairs as one young person could well be with another.

"What shall I do with her?" pondered Arabella, as she lingered in the parlors after bidding her visitors farewell. "I can't apologize all the winter for her non-appearance under the plea of weariness from her journey. Suppose I could devise some way of giving her—let me see—what shall it be? the influenza or the small pox?"

Her mother approached her with that mysterious, half questioning air which people assume when they are in a doubtful state of mind.

"Well?" she asked in a whisper, "what is she doing?"

"Heaven only knows," ejaculated Arabella, peering at the flowers on the carpet, yet, I expect; or wondering why some glass is pink and some blue and some white. Upon my word, if it were not so mortifying to flesh and blood to acknowledge cousinship with such an untamed piece of barbarism, it would be highly amusing to watch her strange antics in society. But what will the Houghtons say? They will pay off old scores now, in revenge for my having laughed at their uncle the ship captain, last spring.

"Heigho! heigho! such is life, vanity and vexation of spirit!" and the young lady threw herself into an arm chair and began toying with her diamond rings.

"I am beginning to be really anxious about Thursday night," said her mother. "We could not suggest to her to keep out of the room without giving offence; and as to civilizing her between this time and that—"

"Impossible," exclaimed Arabella, "I would as soon attempt to convert a Hottentot into a Christian by taking him once to hear the Rev. Mr. Neslie preach in a language which he couldn't understand. Do you suppose she is going to appreciate the necessity of not dragging in her chickens, cows and pigs upon which to exercise the genius of the elegant Mr. Canton? or the bad taste of wonder over Mrs. Houghton's lace and jewels. I will wager my new sables against yours, that she will stare first at one and then at the other, grin horribly, and then regale each with a long drawn out la—a—a—produced through her nose. Oh, dear! can't I devise some remedy? Suppose I tell her that strangers like little children should be seen and not heard?" and with this design she went up stairs.

Her cousin was in bed and fast asleep; or as she expressed it, "taking a snooze." Arabella stood over her, and watched her; and thought what a pity it was that such a pretty young woman should be so hopelessly common in thought and manner.

The beautiful brown hair and eyes, the delicate yet brilliant complexion, made a face so lovely that it seemed formed by nature herself to act as mirror to all that was gentle and refined.

"If she would only sleep all the time, or even hold her tongue while awake, I could stand it," thought Arabella, "But there's no hope of that. She has got *'the common'* in her—has been breathing it all her life among the stables and cow houses of Grubb Farm, and out it will come. Well! well! as Job or somebody else said before me, there is nothing for it, but to possess my soul in patience until she goes home."

That evening, Arabella was to have one or two of her friends to visit her; and on the following Thursday she was to give her grand ball for the season. She determined she would that very day give her cousin a lesson in the usages of civilized life, by skillfully insinuating a hint for her to keep as quiet as possible.

Accordingly at dinner she began—just as Mary with her knife in her mouth was making her tremble for the well-being of her lips and throat.

"You did not have much society at Grubb Farm (odious name;) did you, Mary?"

"No; not what you would call society, I guess," replied the young lady. "Only sometimes Parson Blake would drop in of an evening on baking day, when he knew everything would be warm and fresh, and take a smack with me, and chat awhile along with father; and nice enough chats they were too, all about how every body's religion, and how the wheat was coming on. The parson was awful hard on some of 'em, I can tell you."

"He should have kept quiet, like a wise man," said Arabella, "that is the custom here. Parsons seldom or never speak except when spoken to; and as to strangers—girls especially, Mary—it is considered quite improper for them to have anything to say. But of course you knew this before. Your father must have told you."

"Lik—e—ly, he didn't. But I guess he didn't know himself. But what must a body do if they can't talk, Cousin Arabelle? Sit up and stare at the rest of the folks?"

"Oh, no indeed," said Arabella, "but I will show how they do tonight. I am expecting a few friends to spend the evening with me, and I will put you, Mary, in a nice seat behind one of the tables, and give you some pretty books and pictures to amuse yourself with, and then you can keep as quiet and look as wise as though you had been in a century instead of a day."

"Yes, so I can," replied Mary, delighted with the plan, "I won't say nothing that I can help—only I can laugh, can't I?"

"Oh! by no means!" exclaimed her cousin, "except perhaps in the mildest form, such as I do not suppose you could have learned at Grubb Farm. A smile would suit you better—a very slight one—just enough to show partial but pretty teeth."

"I guess I had better practice a little," suggested Mary, looking nervous.

"Oh! no; you must do it all on the spur of the moment—naturally, of course, or it will spoil the effect; and the main point of all is—to keep quiet."

"Yes," said Mary, "but let me tell 'em over; so as not to forget," and she began counting on her fingers; "First; I must go against the parson (which for the matter of that, I have been doing all my life) and not talk: second, I must not laugh—no, by no means—except mildly, which is against the parson, too; third; a little of a smile would suit my make, so as to show—*all my teeth?*"

"Only part of them," interrupted Arabella.

"La—a— now, Cousin Arabelle, I read somewhere, and it was in the Ladies Magazine too—like the one you are reading all the time—that a whole hog was better than half a one any day; and if I've got all my teeth, why under Heaven shouldn't I show 'em? A whole hog—remember, as your favorite book says," and then striking on her last finger, she continued, "and fourth; I must be perfectly natural all through as if I had never thought of it in all my life before, and fifth, I must keep quiet. Is that all?"

"Yes, and wear the dress you have on. It is exceedingly pretty."

"Thank you, Cousin Arabelle. It's is a fine thing to know exactly what to do like you and Aunt Polly; ain't it?" and there was a merry sparkle in her laughing eyes which in spite of the common herself would out, made her look bewitchingly pretty.

At eight o'clock, Arabella, in an elegant toilette of the most beautiful of blue silks, entered her cousin's room to conduct her to the parlors below where the guests were every moment expected. Mary was seated by the fire with a book in her hand in which she seemed to be wholly absorbed.

"Yes; I guess so, I must Arabella. But give my hair a smooth or two. Is it right?" and she looked up with a smile of roguish satisfaction.

She had not only given it a "smooth or two," but placed in an upright, determined looking position a bright red, full blown, artificial rose, which contrasted with more brilliancy than good taste with her simple blue merino dress.

"Oh horrors!" cried Arabella; and she plucked it out as though it had been a serpent and threw it into the grate. "Why, Bridget herself would scorn to wear such a blazing piece of millinery, and your hair is pretty enough without anything else. But what book have you there? *Cinq Mars*, and up side down, but I should imagine you could hardly tell the top from the bottom."

"There, that's the rub, after all," said Mary with the decided air of one who had at last solved a difficult problem. "Here I have been turning it round and round and round, trying to put a little sense in it, till I thought to be sure, I had gone and forgot my letters; and it turns out after all that I didn't begin at the right end."

"I am afraid both ends would be alike to you," said Arabella, smiling with immeasurable superior ty.

"Humph!" and the color deepened on the young rustic's cheek in spite of the smiles that played in their midst, "I can read English, Cousin Arabelle, as well as the best of you, if I haven't had such a fine education."

"But this is French," said Arabella; and she took up the book and read a page with a droning voluble inaccuracy which might have edified a child in the third class, but would have thrown a Parisian into convulsions. It was sufficient, however, to astonish the unsophisticated intellect of this fresh importation from Grubb Farm; and she listened with open eyed gravity. She was silent for some time afterwards—doubtless feeling stunned.

"La—a—a—, how smart your are, to be sure," she said, at last; and shaking her head, she continued slowly, "It's a fine thing to have all sorts of learning, ain't it, Cousin Arabelle?" and she would have fallen into a revery upon the subject, if Arabella had not hurried her down stairs.

"There are few who can read the language with as much ease as I do," she said, confidentially, as they entered the parlors together, "and it requires years of hard study; so Mary, I think you had better spend all your spare time on English. I will give you some pretty books to read, and tell you anything you wish to know about them; and in the meantime here are some pictures that I am sure will amuse you. There's a seat," and she placed her by the table directly under the chandelier, where she served as a charming centre piece to the room.

"Are you fond of pictures?"

"Oh, yes." I would walk a mile at Grubb Farm to get a Frank Leslie with a new one in it."

"Then here are enough to last you all the evening. This is pretty Stratford-upon-Avon—where a great poet, Shakespeare, lived; and this is Olney, where Cowper, another great writer passed part of his life; and Abbotsford—the home of Walter Scott—he wrote The Last Days of Pompeii," and so on *ad infinitum*, until Mary looked thoroughly puzzled and uneasy.

"There, now; you can be improving yourself by going over them all again, while those stupid people will make me chatter like a monkey, and remember what I told you, Mary, about—"

"About keeping quiet? I'm not going to make a fuss, Cousin Arabelle, I can tell you. I will be a bit too scared of 'em all for that; but they are not come yet, so let's have as much fun as we can—make hay while the sun shines, as my father says. Your father never talked about hay and such like, did he, Cousin Arabelle?"

"I should imagine not," said Arabella, "but what particular kind of hay would you like to make just at this juncture?"

"Oh," said Mary, smiling in her turn with an air of superiority, "I did not mean real hay, Cousin Arabelle, only make believe. You play the p-i-a-n-o, don't you?"

"Oh, yes," replied Arabella, "Did you ever see one before?"

"I've read about 'em in Frank Leslie!" said Mary, "and I have been wanting awful bad to have somebody play one."

Arabella seated herself at the fine instrument, and dashed off a brilliant sonata, without leaving out more than two notes in a bar, and managing on the whole to make a very striking noise.

"Now, that is nice," said Mary, after she had finished, "but can't you play a polka or a reel?"

"Oh, thousands," replied Arabella, with a curl of her lip; and she rattled off one after another until the door bell rang and she rose to receive her guests. Mary retreated to her seat and began to turn over the pictures, some upside down and others not, but certainly without seeing any of them very distinctly. Arabella introduced the young ladies.

"My cousin, Miss Allen—Miss Houghton—Miss Canton." They bowed, and Mary, remembering the warning she had just received, returned their salutation with great quietness, and after watching them for a moment, again bestowed her attention upon the pictures. An easy flow of conversation began between the rest of the party, chiefly, nay, almost entirely upon subjects of local interest—the gossip of the fashionable circles, the last opera, and the approaching ball. Mary said nothing, except occasionally a very gentle "Yes," or "No;" and once—only once she laughed, and to Arabella's unspeakable relief in a much softer key than usual. The civilizing process was evidently progressing. Still Arabella was not altogether at ease. That dangerous rustic over there was watching them with a wide awake, bright eyed interest which threatened every moment to break loose from the laws of quietude and decorum so lately imposed upon her.

"If she should come out after all," thought Arabella, "with one of her bursts of nature and vulgarity, I should sink through the floor—or what would be as bad, laugh like a booby myself. But here comes the gentlemen, and may Heaven shield us!"

They were ushered in, bowed, and were introduced to the silent stranger.

"Miss Allen—Mr. Houghton—Mr. Canton, etc etc."

The color deepened in Mary's cheek at this terrible onset of the *elite*; but perhaps her very fright enabled her to maintain unconsciously an appearance of ease, for certain it is that Arabella breathed more freely upon seeing herself thus safely passed the shoals of the introduction.

Mr. Houghton, a dandy of the first water (like his studs) dropped gracefully into a seat by Mary's side, and looking at one or two of the pictures, observed slowly that he could not understand why people would go so crazy over pictures and such trumpery; for his part, he would never have patience to look at them, while there was so many lovely women, warm and full of life, upon which to feast his eyes. Now the length of this sentence was such that Mary might have forgotten the beginning before she reached the end; if, indeed, she heard it at all.

She looked puzzled; and her only reply was an exceedingly quiet——

"*I'm* very fond of pictures: are *you*?"

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"I don't know," said Mary, disconsolately. "Would not this dress do? I guess it's nice enough for me."

"Oh, *Mon Dieu! quelle horreur!* poplin at a ball! However, Mary, it is natural you should not know about such things. Now, I think this would suit you admirably—your complexion is so fair—a very handsome——"

"No, no," interrupted Mary, I'm not going to go and buy a new dress again! I got enough to break father before I left home, and I am going to begin economy; and besides *how* could I make a dress between this time and to-morrow night?"

"Why, you couldn't think of it. You must give it to the mantuamaker."

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"My cousin, Miss Allen—Miss Houghton—Miss Canton." They bowed, and Mary, remembering the warning she had just received, returned their salutation with great quietness, and after watching them for a moment, again bestowed her attention upon the pictures. An easy flow of conversation began between the rest of the party, chiefly, nay, almost entirely upon subjects of local interest—the gossip of the fashionable circles, the last opera, and the approaching ball. Mary said nothing, except occasionally a very gentle "Yes," or "No;" and once—only once she laughed, and to Arabella's unspeakable relief in a much softer key than usual. The civilizing process was evidently progressing. Still Arabella was not altogether at ease. That dangerous rustic over there was watching them with a wide awake, bright eyed interest which threatened every moment to break loose from the laws of quietude and decorum so lately imposed upon her.

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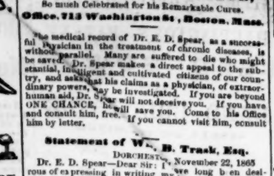
BOSTON COPPER

WEATHER VANES.



MANUFACTURED by J. HARRIS & SON, No 76 Kingston, corner of Bench street, opposite Boston and Albany Railroad Depot and United States Hotel, Boston, Mass., were awarded a SILVER MEDAL AND DIPLOMA at the great New England and N. H. State Fairs, 1868. The only manufacturers of Weather Vanes in the United States made entirely of Copper. No Zinc or Iron heads, no Zinc Balls, but **Copper Head